The University of North Carolina Record

JUNE, 1911

NUMBER 93

FACULTY COMMITTEE ON PUBLICATION OF THE RECORD

JAMES F. ROYSTER
J. G. deR. HAMILTON
L. R. WILSON

THE UNIVERSITY PRESS
CHAPEL HILL, N. C.
1911

CONTENTS

	Page
Class Exercises	5
Society Banquet	8
Baccalaureate Sermon	20
Y. M. C. A. Sermon	23
Alummi Day	24
Class Reunions	27
The Alumni Luncheon	30
The Inter-Society Debate	35
The Faculty Reception	38
The Commencement Address	38
Announcements	46
Conferring of Degrees in Course	48
Conferring of War Class Degrees	50
Conferring of Honorary Degrees	61
Record of War Class Graduates	62
The University of North Carolina and the Civil War	68
The University During the War	75
Commencement Notes	90
Reorganization of the Alumni	102
Alumni Registered at Commencement	105

THE UNIVERSITY PRESS
CHAPEL HILL, N. C

Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2013

http://archive.org/details/universityrecord93univ

THE UNIVERSITY RECORD

Number 93 Fifty Cents a Year June, 1911

THE ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTEENTH ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT

SATURDAY, MAY 27

The annual commencement of the University, marking the close of the one hundred and sixteenth year of its existence and destined to be recorded as one of the most memorable in its long, splendid history, began Saturday morning at half past nine o'clock, when the class of 1911, complying with established custom, gathered before Memorial Hall and proceeded to the chapel for morning prayers. This concluding sacred service was conducted by Dr. K. P. Battle, after which the class elected permanent officers as follows to guide its activities in the coming years: W. A. Dees, president; I. C. Moser, secretary; N. S. Mullican, treasurer.

Upon the conclusion of these exercises the Hall was thrown open to the public and the regular class day exercises were begun, the programme being as follows:

President's Address, W. A. Dees.

Class History, R. G. Stockton.

Presentation of Class Gift, I. C. Moser.

Contest for the Mangum Medal, I. H. Hughes, C. L. Williams, C. E. McIntosh.

President Dees' farewell address to his classmates was a plea for the use of the powers which they as college men possessed in the proper discharge of the debt which as graduates of the University they owed the State. He urged the necessity of each member of the class becoming a sympathetic worker or leader in the endeavor to disseminate education more widely, to distribute justice more equally, to purify politics more thoroughly, and to harmonize, as far as possible, the various forces that go to make the bone and

sinew of a great State. His address was a clear call to his classmates, not to the work of war which sounded in the ears of the outgoing classes from sixty-one to sixty-five, but to the constructive, abiding work of peace and blessing for a great commonwealth and section.

R. G. Stockton followed the address of President Dees with the history of the class. He recounted its trials and triumphs, emphasizing especially the fact that it had entered in 1907 with two hundred and ten men and was graduating ninety-nine, the largest number of graduates ever sent out at one time in the history of the University.

Following the custom of previous classes, the class of 1911, through I. C. Moser, class orator, presented the class gift. Having recognized the great need of a suitable, well equipped athletic park, the class of 1911, through its gift, began a movement which it is hoped will eventuate in the completion of splendid athletic grounds, costing not less than ten thousand dollars. Nineteen eleven's contribution to this, during the next ten years, is to be two thousand dollars, and the class is to lead the work of securing the remainder of the fund necessary to the completion of the park.

The morning exercises were brought to a close with the contest for the Wiley P. Mangum oratorical medal, the event having been changed from its usual place on the programme on commencement day to its more appropriate place in the exercises of Senior day. Those participating in the contest were I. H. Hughes, C. L. Williams, and C. E. McIntosh, who spoke, respectively, upon the subjects "The Master Passion," "The Master Passion of Democracy," "The Third Estate in Man's Emancipation."

At 4:30 o'clock in the afternoon the exercises of the class were further observed on the open campus beneath that ancient of trees, the Davie poplar, under which hundreds of men in the years of the past have felt the lasting inspiration of the closing college day. Seated at its roots, in the cool of the evening, with fine winds blowing lightly, the Seniors formed a circle, around which cultured men and women sat.

The exercises were not dissimilar from those of previous years, except that the class prophecy and the last will and testament were presented at this hour instead of in the morning. The pipe of lasting peace and companionship passed through the hands for the silent whiff, and the songs that are favorite with the class were sung.

The report of the statistician, by George Graham, the reading of the prophecy by J. F. Oliver, and the announcement of the provisions of the last will and testament, by H. M. Solomon, were parts of the concluding programme to which the closest attention was given.

Class statistician, George Graham, of Charlotte, announced that the height of the class, which entered 110 men in the fall, was 5 feet 8¾ inches; the average weight, 149 pounds; the average age, 22 years. He had found 26 of his classmates resolved to make lawyers of themselves, five prospective ministers, nine doctors, 19 teachers, seven business men, six chemists, one missionary, 12 engineers, three geologists, one architect, one scientist, and 12 men were as yet undecided as to the profession which they would adorn. The oldest man in the class was J. W. Freeman; tallest man was R. M. Vanstory, who measures six feet two inches; and the shortest was Cy Thompson, at 56 inches, who was also the lightest, weight 85 pounds. Thompson's companion at the other end was C. E. McIntosh, who weighed 200 pounds.

By ballot the class decided on the bestowal of the following titles: Biggest ladies' man, K. Tanner; greatest politician, "Rube" Oliver; most popular man, "Red" Stewart; best athlete, "Red" Stewart; best dressed, "Dick" Stockton; handsomest, Jim Hackney; best business man, Cy Thompson; best all round man, John Tillett, who got one more vote than "Billy" Joyner; hardest worker, Edgar Turlington, who holds the Rhodes scholarship for the next three years; most religious man, John Gabriel Walker, with Daniel Bunyan Bryan a close second; best writer, W. H. Jones; most dignified, Aleck Feild; best orator, "Ike" Moser; best student, G. C. Mann; best debater, "Dean" Taylor; best egg, Jim Cheshire, unanimously elected.

The class prophecy, by J. F. Oliver, though not called forth in the usual way by the wave of a wand in the hands of an Ariel-like spirit, was none the less prophetic, and pictured forth the onward march and ultimate attainment of 1911 in a way highly pleasing to the class into whose future he was permitted to look.

The last will and testament, which purported to make an equitable division of all the property of the class, real, personal, and fictitious, was filled with well pointed local hits and was received with visible approval. To the University Press was willed a printing press once owned by Benjamin Franklin, in the hope that with this more modern machine the print shop people might succeed in getting out the *Magazine* on time at least once during the coming year. A shout of approval welcomed the decree that henceforth the privilege of running the University should be given up by "Doc" Williams and revert back to President Venable and Freshman Applewhite. To the various members of the faculty who had been deprived of their pet jokes and idiomatic phrases was given the privilege of using them once more on entering class next fall. W. H. Boger, the little German tailor; Willie B. Sorrell, the jeweler and poultry raiser; and "Jug" Whitaker, the town policeman, famed far and wide for his bravery and shrewdness, were made executors of the will.

Having thus formally completed its major activities as an undergraduate body, the class gave its last series of yells, turned over the charge of the campus to the rising seniors, gave the class benches, instead of burning them, to the Athletic Association, and turned its thought wistfully to the baccalaureate sermon, the long-hoped-for diploma, and the after-college life.

At the conclusion of the formal exercises of class day under the Davie Poplar, Dr. W. R. L. Smith, in behalf of the class in "Philosophy 2" and the seniors, in a very pretty speech, expressed their love for Prof. H. H. Williams as a friend and teacher and presented him an exquisite silver tray.

Society Banquet

The inter-society banquet, in recent years one of the most stimulating of the various commencement exercises, and increas-

ingly indicative of the spirit which is to characterize the whole commencement period, was held in Commons Hall at eight o'clock. C. E. McIntosh presided as toastmaster. Messrs. Paul Dickson and I. C. Moser spoke for the active membership of the societies, emphasizing the facts that the societies had kept apace with the development of the University, that they had in no sense deteriorated in their usefulness because they had ceased to consider certain college activities as falling under their direction; that they held to the real essentials by which society work should be characterized; and that they, more than any other part of the University, were furnishing the student body right standards by which to measure their after life.

The younger alumni were represented by J. C. B. Ehringhaus, a member of the Philanthropic society and of the class of 1901, from Elizabeth City, and W. P. Stacy, of the Dialectic society and of the class of 1908, from Wilmington. In the speeches of these two younger representatives the two significant notes which will ever be inseparably connected with the commencement of 1911 were sharply sounded: the necessity of letting duty, as conceived of and exemplified in their lives by the members of the war classes reassembled to receive the reward of duty well done, direct the full impulses of every University man's heart; and the equal necessity of his taking an intelligent part in all the public policies of the day and honestly applying thereto the standard of this self-same duty. Mr. Ehringhaus decried the lack of interest on the part of many University men in the field of politics and attributed to that fact the State's occasional seeming lack of interest in the affairs of the University. He praised the system the societies have in continually choosing governmental problems and current events for the subjects of their debates, and urged that every member of the societies should strive to become a true scholar in politics.

Mr. Stacy's speech follows in full:

"Mr. Toastmaster, and Fellow-Members of the Banquet Hall:

"I should be derelict to my feelings and, indeed, guilty of base ingratitude if I did not make some effort to express my keen appreciation and deep sense of feeling and pleasure at finding my-

self here on this happy occasion. But I am too fresh from the life of this campus, and too young a citizen of the community beyond the stone gates, to speak of my presence in the sense of a return, or as having come back, but rather let me be considered as still one of the boys.

"No student who lights his torch by the fires that burn here and who really becomes imbued with the ideas and spirit of this institution, who actually finds himself, can go away without a peculiar experience of commingled feelings on the day of his departure. Chapel Hill is truly a center of thought. It is like the power-house that contains the dynamo of conservative thinking. Today all over this country, many lights are shining by reason of a former contact and by means of a wireless connection. As representatives of the scattered tribe we are gathered together tonight to pay homage and fealty to our king. It is, indeed, good to be and to have been here.

"But, similar to the lots of thousands of others, fate decreed for me but a brief stay, and fortune gave a poor hand to play. However, the world has not been unkind. The dove of my destiny brought me an olive branch from another field; and from thither I come to report the discovery of a nugget of pure metal and to seek for miners: men of intelligence, energy, honesty and sobriety, who can and will mine it and mint it for our State. And as the time when Naomi, with her daughter-in-law, returned to her father's country from the land of Moab, the season is the beginning of the barley harvest.

"Conditions are once more ripe, and the time is again opportune, for the constructive hand of North Carolina builders to take a part in the larger life of our commonwealth. The framework of our superstructure needs the touch of an artist to maintain the splendor of its parts. But as a condition precedent, or a prerequisite to our activities in a broader field, we must be freed from the thraldom of sectional and segmental thinking and push back the horizon of thought to where we can see our life singly and see it whole. The citizens of this State must be lifted to a plane where we shall be able to think continentally. Not only think in continental terms, but actually use national concepts.

This is a day of big units and large endeavor, and essential it is that our growth and development shall be in the direction of harmony with our organic and vital relations. The building of a false economic geography is counter to wise business and fraught with many dangers, and its solution is a question of proper adjustment. But right adjustment is possible only as we are able to discern a workable difference, or margin, between the interests of the individual and the community; between selfishness and charity; between right and wrong. Ninety-nine per cent of local vision and one per cent of far-sightedness won't build a State in our day. And I am constrained to believe that what we do must be done in this generation.

"Twice in the brief history of this section has the spirit of commercialism knocked at our gates. The period from 1830 to 1840 may be styled the great decade of industrial awakening. It marks the turning point in material discovery, in invention, and in the genius of applying new instrumentalities to the needs of human society. But by reason of our peculiar social structure and class strata, bound by the chains of slavery, the South failed to respond and answer to the builder's call. The tide of immigration from the old world was deflected to the North, and while the goddess of war paused to hurl for us her helmet of bronze and, with a pen of steel, to write a dark chapter in our history, the muse of fate was composing the epic of the West.

"But, since the days when the fields of this country were laid waste by the ravages of war, the South has had an advancement unparalleled in the annals of history. Obedient to that mysterious law of development, out of chaos has come peace; and from poverty and crudity of circumstance, we have wrought a wealthy and cultured race. Our rivers once tinged with fratricidal blood today speak back to us in music of machinery. Farms and fields once covered with shrubbery and weeds now yield an abundant harvest of fruit and grain; and to this have been added the wonderful instrumentalities of transportation which annihilate time and destroy distance. Industrialism has found root in our soil and the people are becoming laborers together. A new epoch has dawned and with it the genesis of a new dispensation. And it is

not certain but what the Moses of our tribe is a scholar, Southern-born and the Governor of New Jersey.

"Once again the machinery of commercialism has made itself heard in the South like 'a voice crying in the wilderness,' and the progressive spirit of our commonwealth says 'come.' But material development means for us a readjustment of forces and a change in our manner of thinking. New elements and new factors bring new problems for solution and the fullest life calls for the creation and maintenance of more equitable conditions. As men work, so they live, and as they live, so are their ideas of character and citizenship formed and moulded. And the ideals of character held by the citizens of this State are of paramount importance, for growth demands that emphasis shall be placed upon proper values and that the ends shall not be confused with the means. States are built of the finer fibres and must be supported by stability and ruggedness of intellect. But as a forerunner of this new era, and as a preparation for its coming, we must inaugurate a crusade for conservative statesmanship and simple right. The one thing most needed in this country today, more than anything else, is a genuine revival of old time honesty. Not only honest dealings with a man's neighbor, but integrity on the part of our public servants in their official acts. Honest thinking and right living, sane conclusions supported by intelligent reasoning and based upon honest facts, are not too much to expect, ask, and demand of the peoples' representatives in whom we have reposed confidence and trust. For these are the elements which constitute the touchstone and measuring stick by which we try the actions of parties.

"Possibly a contrary example will make clear the meaning I am trying to convey. I choose opposite illustrations not because they are more numerous, for they are not, but because they are usually given a wider publicity.

"I am preaching against that kind of subtle argument and mathematical jugglery of figures which keeps the junior Senator from Illinois in the United States Senate. That tribunal should be a court of equity and one in which the conscience rules. But it seems to have forgotten one of its fundamental maxims: 'He

who comes into equity must do so with clean hands."

"Again, and to come a little nearer home, I am unable to endorse that system of reasoning which prompted, justifies, and condemns the position taken by one of the most prominent members of our last legislature. With sparkling eloquence and with beads of perspiration standing on his brow and with cogency of logic he plead earnestly with his comrades to enact a law making sixty hours a week's work for the men, women, and children who toil in the factories and mills of this State. And then, in the face of his own argument, turned around and voted against it, giving as an excuse that the Manufacturers' Association of North Carolina had bound his hands and vote, but that they could not bridle his voice nor his conscience.

"As a result of this same kind of reasoning, of being unable to see that the whole is greater than the part, some of our most loyal and patriotic citizens conceived it to be a wise step to memorialize and petition the last legislature to be conservative in its appropriations for higher education. But as the general assembly has never been extravagant, nor even abnormally large, in its appropriations for higher education, such action was, to say the least, ultra-conservative. And conservatism, you know, is one of the seductive things in modern statecraft. It smacks of superiority, but in reality it is no more than the brakes on a wagon. It is a mighty good thing in its place, but it has never pulled a pound up hill yet. And the proposition is so plain that even he who runs can see that ours is an up hill journey; and we want somebody to take off the brakes.

"But do not misunderstand me. It is not these individuals and their single acts that I criticize and condemn so much, but the school of thought of which they are exponents. I am unalterably opposed to that shallow thinking which confuses the essentials with the non-essentials, the essence with the frills, the primary with secondary things. We must get out of the class of a sounding brass and tinkling cymbal and learn that in the uplifting of a people, in the building of a great State, there can be no competition. The problem is one in addition and not in subtraction; one in the multiplication of powers and not in division.

It is a task for joined effort and combined strength.

"The realization of a Utopian dream is not the burden of my song, but the betterment of actual conditions, the amelioration of our common life I am not talking about an aloofness which shrinks from contact with the rough work of a work-a-day world, but my plea is for a clearer vision and nobler thinking.

"The evidences of material prosperity are but the terms collected on one side of the equation. The structure of yonder building is the product of intelligence. The colossal bridge which spans the navigable stream was at one time in the form of x's and y's on the mathematician's slate. The work undertaken by an institution is no greater than that conceived by its leaders. And, in order to maintain our social equilibrium and keep pace with our economic change, we must add a corresponding increment to the antecedents or to the dynamic forces at work back of the finished product. If you want a better spade than is now to be found on the market, more intelligence must be added somewhere to produce the superior quality of spades. In the equation: x plus y equals z, if you wish to square z, or increase the output, you must also square the binomial on the other side. If you want a better government than the present administration, more kinetic brain power must be put into play. If we would rehabilitate our State to her former prestige and high seat among the councils of the nation, that degree of thinking worthy of such respect and recognition is an indispensable requisite. And from the higher institutions of learning in this State, North Carolina expects to draw the fresh blood, young bodies, and clear brains that can endure for her the terrific strain of modern life. To them she offers an opportunity and a day with such impetus and life as to make it possible for the men of this generation to become the beginners of a time. And may I say for the University of North Carolina that, although shamefully neglected, and smarting under the pangs of want, yet she stands here as a great historical symbol in humanity's equation of liberty, and with ultimate faith expects to meet the demands of the State in so far as lies within her power. And to North Carolina's cries for a broader citzenship she answers

with a note of triumph and in tones and accents of reassurance and confident hope."

The speaker of the evening, who was heard with a close attention as he discussed present day affairs, a man the mention of whose name in connection with the highest office in the State had previously caused prolonged applause, was Locke Craig, of Asheville.

Mr. Craig took as his subject "Business and Politics," and spoke in part as follows:

"Among the great changes in our national life that have been wrought during the last fifty years none is more startling, more dangerous and more powerful in its ultimate consequences than the union of business and politics. In the early days of the republic our statesmen were engaged in securing and holding the great principles of civil liberty. Then followed the interpretation of the federal constitution and the contentions concerning the relations between the states and the federal government; the perplexing questions that grew out of negro slavery; the extension of the national territory; the great civil war; the reconstruction of the union; and the race problems growing out of negro emancipation and Asiatic immigration. The people of this country have generally considered that the functions of government pertain to matters purely political. Politics was regarded as the science of government that dealt exclusively with the political relations of society disassociated from the industrial forces and economic law. But during the last half century new and powerful agencies have been created: the steam engine with its myriad forces of wealth production and transportation; the telegraph and telephone and power press, gathering and distributing news faster than the wings of the morning; the vast mill, with its machine multiplying human power and destroying individualism; and the corporation in control of all commerce. The whole fabric of society has been reorganized. While we have been concerned as to the statutes and ceremonies of the old order, the tremendous forces of modern progress and all the policies of government pertaining thereto have been utilized and controlled by those who understood their significance, and knew exactly what they wanted. Hence men

have been placed in positions of power not always because they were statesmen who stood for the general good, but because they were the representatives of particular interests. The people were not wise to new conditions. The harness for the oxen of the Arcadian peasant was not adequate for the steeds of Apollo. The law of the spinning wheel and the stagecoach does not fit the locomotive and the trust; the result is no law, or the law of piracy, 'Let him take who has the power, and let him keep who can.'

"The awakening has come. The American people are grappling for solution the most difficult problem of the year, the problem that has wrecked the civilizations of the past.

"Our ancestors were heroic when, in the face of principalities and powers they flung the declaration of the equal and inalienable rights of men, but we are finding out that the equality of opportunity—the essence of liberty—is not guaranteed by the right to vote and to worship God according to the dictates of conscience; that injustice and oppression can be worked under all the forms of democracy.

"The people of this republic are the most industrious, the most intelligent, and the most creative people of the earth, yet the great body of our free men receive as compensation for their energy a smaller proportion of the wealth produced than any of the people with whose condition we are acquainted. It is true that they have more, but they produce more. You say consider the people who dwelt in the realms of Mithridates, or the countries overrun by the armies of Genghis Khan, consider the age when there went forth the decree from Caesar Augustus that all the world should be taxed, or when Europe paid tribute in obedience to the imperial edicts of Charles V, and yet the tax money paid by any people under any despotism is insignificant compared with the inconceivable tribute levied upon the industry and genius of the American people by the extortion of private monopoly. This goes on under laws and constitutions that ordain universal freedom and equality. In our vast, complicated social organism we do not realize the subtle process, but here is the monstrous result. We would go to war rather than yield a penny contrary to the accepted formula of our democracy; we would rise in insurrection

if any man should claim to be Sir John or Lord Andrew; on every fourth of July we march and blow horns and orate, and fling fireworks in honor of our fathers who would have no titled nobility and who fought and died resisting the tax on tea and horseshoe nails.

"The supreme court says that the trust is criminal; that inexorable it advances amid the wreck of legitimate industry and the oppression of all. A pirate ship, it sails the seas of commerce and flies the black flag. It robs and accumulates by artificial price upon the necessities of life. If trusts be criminal because they are in restraint of trade and establish artificial price, where in the moral code will you write tariffs that are levied for the purpose of restraining trade and allowing artificial prices? With patriotic vehemence and intolerance the President of the United States demands reciprocity with Canada. If it be unjustifiable to restrain by taxation the trade in cattle, wheat, and lumber, by what token is it right to restrain the trade on wire fence and farm utensils? If it be criminal to protect the product of the lumberman and the stock raiser, by what code of ethics can you protect the product of the harvester company and the steel company? The reciprocity goes in the right direction a little way. It is good to pay tithes of mint and anise and cummin, provided we neglect not the weightier matters of the law.

"Any monopoly of a necessity, any power to arbitarily fix the price of a necessity is despotism. Dives in torment would give all his possessions for one drop of water.

"The people that tolerate the power of monopoly may boast of democratic institutions, but in reality they must endure oppression and men are deprived of the blessings of freedom to the extent that they allow values to be fixed by private interest arbitrarily upon the necessities of life, whether such values be fixed by monopoly or tariffs or otherwise.

"I am not condemning individuals that have profited in a legitimate way by the present system. They may be great characters; they may endow universities and establish libraries. Augustus Caesar changed Rome into a city of temples and marble palaces. He made it a center of art and learning, where gathered the sages

of the east and the philosophers of Athens, but this did not and could not restore the vigor and grandeur of the Roman character; that was co-existent with equality and freedom.

"If the past policy was limited in its effect upon material conditions the problem would be different, but the social, moral and intellectual status of men, individually and collectively, is determined largely by material conditions. I am not speaking of the genius that triumphs over all conditions and difficulties, but of the average man that goes to constitute the state. It deprives him of that which is his own. It does not stop with stern work and penury, but takes from him the opportunity and the aspiration which should be his. It discourages and condemns to worthlessness. It sends greed and avarice and dishonesty and all evil passions 'prowling through society as a hard winter drives the wolves to the abodes of men.' We can clearly perceive the moral effect of drudgery and poverty, but have expounded into a harmless platitude the stern metaphor of the camel and the needle's eye.

"If a people submit to wrong without resistance they become accustomed to it and accept their condition as the inevitable—the divine order. It has been thus with all mankind. The Hindoos today are content in abject servitude. They belong to the Indo-Germanic race, the race of their English conquerors, the same race to which we belong. They were more forward in the advancement of civilization. Two thousand years before the birth of Christ, while the Teuton was a naked, wandering savage, they lived in palaces, worshipped in magnificent temples and were creating a mystic and sublime literature. They were a robust, practical, poetic, progressive people with lofty ideals. They loved liberty and struggled for it. Twenty-five hundred years before Thomas Jefferson wrote the declaration of independence Gautama left his royal home, and in the land of the Brahmins proclaimed the universal equality of men. By the inexorable influence of economic laws they have been debased and enslaved. The name of laborer is now expressive of contempt, and in the Institutes of Menu it is solemnly written that this condition is a natural one. We can hardly conceive that they were even as we are.

"We see the effect of economic adjustments upon moral conditions in the past; we see it in our midst if we look around us. It is apparent in the destructive violence of anarchy, the extreme theories of communism and socialism. It is manifest to a more dangerous extent when the highest order of talent is prostituted to the service of greed, when men of the finest endowments become the servants of great monopolies, when statesmen, sometimes foremost of late, stand for special interest and private advantage before the general good; they are learned in all the statistics of commerce and in all the wisdom of money changers, but lacking in the ideals that inspired men like Burke and Webster and Calhoun. The fact that corruption in high places and in low places shows itself in all our great commercial centers is not an accident, but the natural sequence.

"The golden rule applies to all the relations and to all the actions of life, economic as well as moral. It is not the edict of an outside lawmaker. It inheres in all things. It is the relentless decree of destiny, divinely beautiful and divinely terrible. It cannot be ignored any more than the law of gravitation can be ignored. Injustice may be sanctioned by statutes and ancient custom, but man must pay the penalty by his own degradation.

"The law of equal opportunity is the law of justice, and will not be denied, for possessions and possessors will rot down together. Liturgies and prayers will not avert the judgment.

"The young men of this University will enter the arena of life in the morning of the greatest age of history. The greatest deeds are to be done; the greatest problems are to be solved. You are to give the practical interpretation to the sublime thoughts of this century and harmonize with large and comprehensive grasp its gigantic forces. What the ardent youth dreams today 'and conjures up with inarticulate speech, is tomorrow the vociferated result of public opinon, and the day after the charter of nations.'

"Men are too politic. The spirit of selfish consideration has permeated all classes and influenced all actions. The man that counts, that is in reality a force in human destiny, is the man that forgets himself, that has the energy of conviction and the resolute daring to act regardless of results. It was this that gathered

into Von Winkelried's bosom at Sembach the deadly sheaf of Austrian spears. It was this that impelled Martin Luther on his journey when in the mountain pass he looked down upon the city of the imperial diet, whence arose the smoke of the fire kindled to burn him; that sustained him, an humble priest, as he stood undaunted before the stern and hostile emperor surrounded by crowned princes and mitred archbishops; but he stood amid the terrors of the world and the splendors of eternity the vicegerent of God on earth.

"A little more than fifty years ago there left these academic groves the very flower of Southern chivalry. They did not wear the cap and gown, but the sword and the musket, for before their college course was ended they heard the clarions of the battle call. They sanctified the cause of 'Dixie' with the beauty of youthful devotion and glorified the South with the splendor of heroic deeds. The University laid as a willing sacrifice upon the altar of the Confederacy the bravest and the fairest of the world.

"Half a century has passed and in the chapel, amid hallowed memories and tears, there will be called again the roll of the boys of 1861. All will not answer. Some fell in the fierce tumult of historic days, beneath the advancing flag, enshrined in eternal youth. Some have passed since the war. They lived to shed upon us the radiance of benignant lives, militant in the tasks of peace and foremost to build anew the fallen State. The survivors of that great time, battle-scared and gray, ennobled by long years of service, have been summoned to the halls of their boyhood by their alma mater—our alma mater—that she may receive their benediction and deliver to them her indenture. They too, have fought a good fight; they, too, have kept the faith. They teach us that there was once in this land in which we live a power greater than all the money of the world. It shines in the grandeur of noble deeds, and lives for the redemption of man. The sacrifice of the glorious past was not in vain; we are the heir apparent of the priceless heritage."

SUNDAY, MAY 28

The Right Reverend Collins Denny, D. D., of Nashville, Tenn., Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, on Sunday

morning at eleven o'clock, in the presence of the graduating class and a congregation of men and women from all over North Carolina, delivered a baccalaureate sermon of eloquence and power. His subject, as embodied in the text from Galatians, the seventh chapter and sixth verse, "Whatsoever a man soweth, that shall hé also reap," was "The Inevitableness of God's Law."

The following excerpts and summary are taken from the *Greensboro Daily News*, of May 30th:

"The very complexity of man makes him an enigma to himself. He is diversified and multiplied with relations. By intersecting his being into two parts he is a body and a mind, one in the world of matter, the other in the world of spirit. Because of these which may be subdivided almost endlessly, he is more than an enigma, he becomes a life-long series of problems, some of which are unsolved and will never be.

"We find it customary for men to express themselves in the creed, 'I believe I have a soul.' So I believed at one time. It was almost impossible to believe anything else. The statement was almost an axiom. It seemed utterly impossible for a denial. But now many years have passed since I gave that up, and to express it now seems ridiculous. Who is the masterful *I* claiming possession of the soul? What differs he from it? I believe I am a soul and that after all, in the larger conception, when the soul is set against the *I*, I am putting self against self. Man thus objectifies himself, and I believe I am a soul.

"The fact of consciousness is the greatest thing among us. Pascal told us that years ago when he said he was greater than the stars or the suns or the systems. They move without thought of pain or pleasure. There is not a throb of consciousness in them. Man can not live a single moment without the possibility of pain nor a single day without the presence of pleasure. This consciousness is what makes him greater than all the rest. This soul or mind is a unit, but it is multiplied, has willing, feeling, and thinking and many other qualities, which are a part of it. This unit has functions of performing certain things and exercises a faculty in the performance. The greatness of the mind, and

the fact that it is so conscious, make him have the feeling of responsibility. When he loses this responsibility we have asylums to which he is sent.

"This responsibility is not connected with man because he is able to know, but because he is able to choose. The human mind reacts on certain objects in the world in certain definite ways. We may look at this book and know that it is red and not blue. We feel no responsibility here, of course. But the responsibility comes with regard to the desires of a man, and in speaking of the desires, I would limit them inasmuch only as they apply to character and character forming. Man is not responsible for hunger, and when a hungry man sees food he is not responsible for the fact that he does not have an aversion for it; but when he makes the choice as to whether he shall take it or not, then comes the responsibility. And so the soul has a responsibility that lifts man into a higher position.

"This living being is immortal—death can't put us out of existence. There is not a useless longing in man for immortality, Voltaire to the contrary, and when we come to this spirituality there is not only hope but achievement.

"What does my text say about this man? It says he stands at the center of concentric circles of necessity and freedom. 'Whatsoever a man soweth, that shall he also reap.' The question comes, what shall a man sow? We stand here at the center and God doesn't enter the circle. He warns and beseeches and reveals the future and says, 'Choose ye this day whom ye shall serve,' and leaves man in the center. It is enough and settles the question. It opens the gates of eternity and closes the light out of man forever.

"Every man is sowing continually and is ever responsible. He will reap the results some day. If he sows wrong, the only thing he can do is to attempt to right it; he can never escape the consequences. He may sow good seed sometimes, as did Paul, but while Paul was enjoying the satisfaction growing out of his good deeds he was always witnessing the stoning of Stephen, and could not escape the bitterness of that memory."

In concluding, Bishop Denny drew at length from the story of the Prodigal Son and from the life of King David. Both repented and were blessed with the kiss of forgiveness, but there was no second division of the Father's estate and the old king went to his grave knowing that it was not well with the young man Absolom.

The other side of the picture was presented as exemplified by the good sowing of Wesley, from whose life of right seeding, good in an increasing, enlarging stream had flowed. "Your hands are full of grain today," he concluded. "In God's name and for God's sake throw away the bad, sow only the good; for 'Whatsoever a man soweth, that shall he also reap.'"

Sermon to the Y. M. C. A.

The Editors are indebted to Mr. L. A. Brown for the following synopsis of the sermon delivered by the Rev. Dr. Ira Landrith, of Nashville, Tenn., to the Young Men's Christian Association of the University at 8:30 in Gerrard Hall:

Taking his text from First Corinthians, the sixteenth chapter and thirteenth verse, "Quit you like men," Dr. Landrith prefaced his sermon with the statement that he would like to wrest the text out of its usual commonplace interpretation and make it mean "sure enough men."

The tendencies of the world are towards the decencies for which Christianity stands. All men are expected to profess Christian virtues in politics, business, and society in general whether they profess Christian faith or not. A man is discounted who opposes the morals of the teachings of Christ. The Church of Christ has won its contention for the ethics of the Ten Commandments.

It is the hardest work in the world to be a sincere, militant Christian. It's easy to be a skeptic; it takes a man and a mind to believe the cardinal things in Christianity. It's a man's job to have faith in the saving grace of Jesus Christ, and that is why many men do not so believe.

To be a Christian calls for cutting off bad habits and breaking bad companionships. It's hard and takes some time to get a bad habit, but it is much harder to break it. It is hard to make

enemies by dropping old companions, yet no man is worth while whom everybody likes. It is hard, in fact, to begin the Christian life, but it is much harder to develop a Christian character and live a Christian life. Suddenly grown Christian characters are the danger of the Christian Church, and the wonder is the Church immediately admits to its membership untried applicants. Jesus Christ would be more attractive to men were His followers more like Him, and they can be like Him only by living long with Him.

The Church of Christ has a militant service to perform and is even casting out a few devils nowadays It offers a man's job. The Bible is essentially a story of strong men. It has become a notion that Christianity is for effeminates and women, not for manly men Christianity as practiced today by the Churches, although they have done away with the worship of Mary, has preserved in Christ too many of her qualities. Christian service has two sides to it: one for women and one for men. When that condition is effected in the churches the men will get busy with their side.

Let those who want to fight get into the business of fighting for God. Follow a manly Christ. The Christian soldier has a bigger field of battle than any other soldier ever had. It's a life-time engagement, and he can't run up the white flag. It's a manly thing to be a Christian.

MONDAY, MAY 29

As early as Friday, the 26th, one or two of the Veterans, summoned back after fifty years of absence by a mother who wished to honor her sons of the early sixties as she had been honored by them, appeared on the campus. Friday night the vanguard was reinforced, and all day Saturday while the Seniors were playing their farewell parts, the company of "war boys" and alumni grew. Sunday's specials and the first train from the East and West Monday, not to mention a continuous string of automobiles from Durham and beyond, swelled the crowd until at 10:30, when alumni day proper began, hundreds of students of other years were back on the Hill to participate in what, for many

reasons, was to be the most significant alumni day in the history of the University.

In the absence of the President of the Alumni Association, Col. Thomas S. Kenan, Hon. Francis D. Winston presided over the meeting. As soon as he had called for order, Hon. Richard H. Battle was recognized, and read a resolution expressing the regret of the Association at the absence of the president, who, the resolution declared, had done so much to make the re-unions of the last three decades pleasant for the older alumni.

Dean E. K. Graham, of the University, was then introduced by the presiding officer to deliver the address of welcome to the war classes. It follows in full:

"Fifty years ago four hundred gay-hearted boys in answer to the sudden alarm of war left the green shelter of this campus to take up arms in defense of a pleasant land that they loved. To-day in behalf of their Alma Mater, who sent them forth with a mother's benediction, we welcome home their precious remnant with sacred gladness.

"When you came here you looked back over fifty years great in the upbuilding of a noble commonwealth; since you left you have lived through fifty years devoted to that same high mission. In the midst of this slow century of fruitful construction are four years of war and desolation, a cataclysm of destruction.

"Yet to us who as citizens of an empire that in resurrected strength once more confidently faces the eye of the world, these four blackened and blasted years are the most precious years in all of our history.

"And this is not merely because you left immortal testimony of your bravery on every battlefield of that war; not merely because you widely magnified History's brief catalogue of heroism, and at Manassas, Shiloh, Malvern Hill, Gettysburg, and the rest, gave to Death your beautiful youth as red-handed trophies of your courage; not merely because in all of those tremendous conflicts you crowded loyalty and love into moments of glory, and joyfully stormed at all of 'the thousand doors that lead to death.'

"It is because of the supreme spirit in which you made the

supreme sacrifice that is given to men to make. After all of the centuries of civilization, the efforts of learning to teach the selfish conservation of life, the values of self-realization, the sharp calculations that personal ambition makes, there emerges in your example once more the epic paradox: 'He that saveth his life shall lose it' and he that loseth his life in great service shall save it. The unforgetting affection of the world is reserved for those who careless of fame and self-aggrandizement have thrown their lives at the foot of a great cause: a Regulus, a Wolfe, a Sidney, a Pettigrew, a Christ; for men who give their lives for a bit of paper, if that paper means freedom; for a murmured prayer, if that prayer means truth; for a flower, if that flower means love; for a trifle of flag, if that flag means home.

"The war you waged was as pure a war of service and ideals as was ever waged by men. It was no war of conquest, nor of vainglory, nor of hate. You loved the Union and you did not fight against her; but you loved your State, and what she stood for, more, and you fought for her with a valour whose radiance unstained by any self interest becomes more luminous with every passing year.

"It is for the spirit in which you made your sacrifice—the love of the man for the land of his birth and the institutions of his fathers, the all-conquering grace of the truly patriotic heart, the eternal verity of 'My country may she ever be right, but right or wrong, my country!'—it is this supreme self-surrender and self-forgetfulness that sanctify all of the temporalities of that war of destruction, and evoke from its terrific annihilations the eternal benediction of peace.

"In the Nation's holy of holies will still stand your ancient sacrifice, the incarnate patriotism of a continent.—History's Calvary becomes its Mount of Transfiguration.

"The day on which we welcome you back from your long pilgrimage, then, is more than a festival. For us it is a sacred day. Providence that has graciously prolonged your lives into generations whose highest hope is to emulate your virtues, and so has made you witnesses of your own immortality, is doubly gracious to us in giving to us this new inspiration of your presence.

Your Alma Mater that sent you forth a mother of sorrows welcomes you home, a mother of exceeding great joy. To her you are not gray-haired old men, but her own immortal boys, ever young and ever fair. To her the holy twilight of your lives shades not into the darkness of the night; but lightens into the eternal youth and beauty of the stars. For her your great deeds, and the patriotic impulse that glorifies them will ever be an inspiration in her eternal business of making for the service of the State noble hearted men!"

Class Re-unions.

Then, to take from the account of the proceedings of Alumni day as given by the *News and Observer* of May 30th, the old "boys" of the war classes went into session, the members of each class taking seats on the platform as their class numerals were called by Chairman Winston. The first company to whom was given the word "Advance" was 1861, and only two men, Capt. J. M. B. Hunt, of Granville county, and Lieut. Col. E. K. Edmundson, of Tennessee, were present to obey orders. Capt. Hunt spoke briefly, telling of the part his class had played in the war, paying a tribute to his absent class-mate, B. N. Cullen, of Warren county, and ending with a reminiscent picture of commencement day, fifty years ago, at which his class had received their diplomas and marched away the next morning in their suits of Confederate gray. Capt. Edmundson, who had come all the way from Tennessee, despite the fact that he was so feeble that he had to have assistance in mounting the platform, stood up, supporting himself on his cane, and with all the defiance of fate of old days flashing in his eye, declared that he had come back to North Carolina to find a bride.

There were four men from 1862 who took the platform with immense confidence in their physical ability to go up unassisted, each of whom made a short speech. Judge Thomas W. Taylor declared that he had adjourned his court in Huntington, West Virginia, to come to this commencement. Col. Charles W. Broadfoot said: "Confederate soldier, the years have brought the vindication of your struggle. To your sons we leave your ex-

ample; to your daughters we leave your memory; and to God we trust your spirit." Major W. H. McLaurin declared that he was no speech maker. He said that if he could be at Malvern Hill or around Richmond, where there was "something doing," he would feel safer and more at home. Hon. W. B. Fort, of Wayne county, announced that he was one of the few survivors of those who joined the Confederate navy. And Chairman Winston remarked that the reason for the failure of the modern South to accord prominence to the Confederate navy was because it had its headquarters at Charlotte.

The class of 1863 furnished the man to whom had to be given the palm for making the most entertaining speech, Mr. A. E. Henderson, of Caswell county. Mr. Henderson took some good cracks at the presiding officer and drew many humorous pictures of his times in college and in service. He gave the logic of his joining the Confederate army in an entertaining manner. He did not believe in the constitutional right of the South to secede and his sweetheart was on the other side, and so with the fact that he "was not full of constitutional matter" he was in a sorry plight until one night he had gone to see a dark eyed cousin back beside "the gurgling waters" of Rappahannock Creek, and she had asked him when he was going to join the army. He had said "Tomorrow morning," and had kept his word. "What did I care for right when those Yankees were coming down here to take our home?" Mr. Henderson said that to his mind the bed-rock foundation of the courage shown by the Southern soldier was the love he bore for the sweet woman who waited for him back in Dixie. The speaker closed with a high tribute to General Lee and the North Carolina Infantry who were in a large measure responsible for the successes that attended Lee in the early part of the war. He took a sly dig at the cavalry before he took his seat when he said that although he himself had nothing to say to detract from the romantic atmosphere that hovered around the "Buttermilk Rangers," he had heard it said that they came out of one engagement with three more men than they went in.

Capt. Norman L. Shaw told of the beginning of the rebellion, which he said, was at the time when his class retired from col-

lege because of their disapproval of the course of the faculty in expelling a man who had been guilty of nothing more than upholding class customs. The other members of this class were Henry C. Foscue, Moses A. Curtis, B. McC. Hord, J. S. Lucas, M. B. Pitt, L. R. Ray, Joseph H. Scales.

The class of 1864 had seven men present: James P. Britt, Thomas B. Hagood, Joseph B. Oliver, Wm. Richardson, Thomas Wiggins, W. A. Guthrie, and Chief Justice Walter Clark. Major Guthrie represented his class and made a short speech, in which he told of how seven members of his class out of eighty who entered had stayed at Chapel Hill until their graduation day and then had gone into the war.

The class of 1865 had seven representatives: Rev. W. H. Call, J. P. Carson, John W. Cotton, Richard H. Sims, A. B. Howard, John S. Henderson, H. A. London. Mr. Cotton, of Tarboro, who made a short talk, said that it was indeed fortunate for him that he had gone to the war and would thus get his diploma tomorrow, for he feared that if he had remained in Chapel Hill he would not have been successful in securing it. Rev. Mr. Call of Washington made a very pleasant talk, which, by the gentleness of his face and the tender sentiments for his alma mater, which his speech expressed, made a fine impression. He declared that now after he had come back to Chapel Hill after fifty years, he did not want to leave at all.

General Julian S. Carr, of the class of 1866, who was the only member of his class present, was greeted with extraordinary applause when he mounted the stage.

Wearing the ribbon of 1867 were Dr. Frank S. Faison, Dr. Onslow Reagan, who made a short talk, and Hon. Benjamin D. Webb.

1868 sent three men forward to answer to the call of the presiding officer. They were Messrs Graham, Burgwyn, and Horner.

The war class re-unions concluded, the younger alumni for whom places on the programme were provided, contributed to the interest of the exercises as follows:

The class of 1886 was represented by seven members, J.

Bryan Grimes, W. N. Everett, H. W. Jackson, J. J. Jenkins, F. F. Patterson, J. F. Schenck, R. L. Strowd. The secretary of the class, Mr. J. J. Jenkins, spoke for the class and stated that nineteen of it members were still living.

W. J. Andrews, Russell Bellamy, Shepard Bryan, W. W. Davies, J. M. Fleming, J. F. Hendren, J. S. Lewis, C. S. Mangum, A. H. Patterson, and W. L. Spoon represented the class of 1891 and performed the pleasing courtesy of initiating Dr. K. P. Battle into its membership. The year of the graduation of the class of 1891 was the year in which Dr. Battle gave up the presidency of the University, and this fact suggested the above tribute of love in which his old students hold him. Two of the ten members present, Dr. Mangum and Prof. Patterson, are at present professors in the University. Mr. Bryan spoke for the class, stating that it entered the University with seventy members and graduated with about twenty-five.

W. H. Swift, of the class of 1901, spoke for the nineteen members of the class present, and promised to the University the best wishes and wholehearted service of every member of 1901.

The class of 1906 brought back thirteen members to its first re-union, for whom W. B. Love, of Monroe, spoke briefly, thus concluding the morning exercises in the chapel.

ALUMNI LUNCHEON.

Seats at the Alumni luncheon are more and more sought after because to the heart of the Univsrsity alumnus who wishes to come close to the heart of the great institution, no other hours of commencement bring more gladness and hope than those spent in Commons Hall over the coffee and cigars. There are no caps and gowns there; long speeches are not tolerated; eyes look squarely into eyes; hearts respond generously to hearts; boys of the fifties and sixties, rich with the experience of life, strike hands with callow youths who have yet to cross over the threshold separating college and life; reminiscence divides time with forward looking; pathos is mingled with hopeful expectancy. The great spirit of the University broods over the hearts of her sons and sends them forth strengthened to do their daily task.

Coupled with this spirit was that of unprecedented hopefulness for which the luncheon of 1911 will for many years be memorable. This was voiced especially by President Venable, who, after the blessing pronounced by the Rev. A. D. Betts, and a characteristically mirth-provoking speech by Toastmaster Winston, heartily welcomed the more than four hundred guests and set forth the work of the University during the past year. He expressed appreciation of the generosity of the Legislature in giving $87,000.00 per year for maintenance, and $50,000.00 annually for the next four years for permanent improvements. He also announced the gift made by the trustees of the Peabody Fund of $40,000.00 for a building for the School of Education, and referred appreciatively to the personal work of the Rev. R. W. Hogue, of the local Episcopal church, who largely through his own individual effort had secured for the University the Self Help Home for the accommodation of worthy students who work their way through college. The Association, in appreciation of the work of Mr. Hogue, gave him a rising vote of thanks.

Following the announcements by the President, Prof. W. S. Bernard presented the report of the committee appointed to draw up a plan for the reorganization of the Association, action on which, after brief speeches by Col. Robert Bingham and J. A. McRae, was postponed until later in the afternoon.

At this point the Toastmaster in a most happy speech in which he said the ticket for the next presidential election should read "Winston and Wilson," presented Gov. Woodrow Wilson, of New Jersey, whose unexpected presence at the luncheon was greeted with prolonged applause. His address upon the "Mission of the American University" is summarized thus by the Chapel Hill correspondent of the *News and Observer:*

In his opening remarks Governor Wilson, referring to his recent western trip, said that in a speech delivered in a town on the Pacific coast he was introduced as "a man from the far east" and that it seemed to him that his hearers expected to listen to a man different from themselves, from the fact that he came from a far removed section of the country.

But, said Governor Wilson, the feeling that abides most keenly

from this trip is that the contrast that is supposed to exist among the different sections of the United States is imaginary. In reality there is no difference. The same mixture of ardent feeling, with a tendency to conservatism, is found all down the Pacific coast, as well as all over the Eastern States. Conservatism, he said, is rather slow to speak at present, for the energy of the nation is singularly awakened. No man living has witnessed such an ardor for reform as that abroad in the country today.

Party ties are today looser than ever before. Men are tired of being labeled. They want leaders with courage and they will go so far toward a readjustment of the forces of right and wrong in politics and private life that the world will be startled. This is an age not so much of political as moral impulse. Former generations have heard political preaching but the nation is today responding to moral stirring. Young people are hungry for the things that America lacks. They long for a national literature that shall be distinctively American; they are stirring after a music that in great anthems will show the spirit of the nation, and after an architecture that in great columns and wonderful buildings will attest the great forces that have been and are moving to make the nation what she is and will be. The young generations are calling and striving for wealth, not for its own sake, but for its possibilities for the spiritual betterment of mankind. This sort of consciousness is gaining ground.

Governor Wilson said that he stood in Chapel Hill with a mingled feeling of sadness. He had turned away from University work for other things. He had preached to young men for twenty years that when the call of public service came to them, it was their duty to respond, and when the call came to him it was his "to put up or shut up." He announced that the subject of his talk to the students and alumni of the University of North Carolina at this time would be "The Mission of the University in America."

He asked this question: "Are we not holding up to our young men too strongly the standard of success and testing our University progress too directly by it? Are we too harsh in our demands for direct results?"

America does not need to have this side of her nature developed. America needs above all else to know that there is something higher. The term, common service, needs to be dwelt on more. The picture of the life of the people as a whole needs to be seen more clearly. A people is made up of the compound of its energies plus that feeling of spiritual uplift that comes from being united. Business, said Governor Wilson, is the service of the community for private gain. With service it is legitimate and without service it is illegitimate and this standard is to be applied to every business conducted within the borders of the country. The country never grudged a man a fortune made in service, and it does not today. The young men must forget this desire for gain at any price. It is for the universities of the country to lead the younger generations up to the high places and give them a closer glimpse at the morning of the world and let them get the fresh impression of service to mankind.

It is for the universities to take each generation and regenerate it. Governor Wilson said that he had always agreed with those who said that the South is the place of high ideals and that the strong reason he saw behind this fact was that the South in the time of her regeneration and new birth after the stress of the civil war was enduring the ordeal of poverty. It is easier to see the way to morality when man lives the life of luxury, but it is easier to live the life of morality when man is enduring poverty. The moral of life is sympathy with man's fellow and solidarity of motive.

Governor Wilson told of the tremendous force for morality and spiritual uplift that dwells among the people of a highly toned community beside and beyond that of the individual conscience. It was the reflection, "What will the neighbors say," that forced Daniel Webster to rise from the bed of exhaustion that he had sought after one of the greatest forensic battles of his life and revoke his denial of a request that he go back to his home village in Massachusetts and give his services to one of his old townsmen who was falsely accused of a crime. We ought to pray God that wherever we may go we shall be surrounded by a people, the

community spirit of whom is for high morality and courage. Are our universities efficient nurseries of this sort of sentiment?

Why tell the young man to seek to stop this combination between political power and financial organization or teach the young engineer to build this great bridge unless you teach him of the great good that shall come of the work in uplifting the moral tone of the nation by the former or in connecting the different parts of the country with the latter and getting men closer to each other and thereby working for a spirit of nationalism in the country.

The great task of our universities is to supply an atmosphere of elevated thoughts and glorious dreams of betterment of mankind.

Governor Wilson's address was followed by an announcement by President Venable that the Daughters of the Confederacy had determined at the Commencement of 1910 to erect upon the campus an appropriate monument to the soldiers, living and dead, who went from the University into the service of the Confederacy. He described the character of the monument and asked the members of the Association to raise $5,000.00 as its contribution to the fund necessary to secure the memorial. In order that every student, upon his entrance to the University, might know that all of its spirit and teaching emphasized as the one great essential the performance of duty as exemplied in the lives of the University soldier heroes, he urged the erection of the monument which would teach through the years this lesson, and led the subscription list with a gift of $100.00. Subscriptions amounting to $4,300.00 were quickly announced by individuals and classes, and the Association pledged itself for the remainder of the $5,000.00. During the few minutes devoted to taking the subscriptions, Julian S. Carr, W. A. Guthrie, Josephus Daniels, R. H. Battle, and many others were heard in brief expressions of pleasure in being privileged to contribute to such a sacred cause.

In order that Governor Wilson might be heard at the luncheon and that both the merry-making and the serious work of the Association might not be hurried, the meeting of the Board of Trustees was—and it is here suggested that the precedent thus

established be followed hereafter—postponed until eight o'clock in the evening. Consequently, when the report of the committee appointed to draft a plan of reorganization was brought before the Association for consideration, the whole body of the alumni was present. Inasmuch as the report of the committee and the action of the newly elected council are of special interest, a full account of them will be found under a separate head in another part of this number. The special attention of the alumni is called to it.

The Inter-Society Debate

In the evening the annual debate between representatives of the Dialectic and Philanthropic Societies took place in Gerrard Hall, Chief Justice Clark presiding. The query debated was "Resolved, That United States Senators should be elected by direct vote of the people." Messrs. C. K. Burgess and C. E. Teague represented the Philanthropic Society and maintained the affirmative side of the question. Messrs. R. A. Freeman and C. R. Wharton spoke on the negative side and represented the Dialectic Society. The judges gave the decision to the affirmative.

The first speaker on the affirmative was Mr. C. K. Burgess. He described the dual nature of our government, showing that the House of Representatives, whose members are now chosen directly by the people, represents the people of the nation as one united organization, and the Senate, whose members are now chosen by the state legislatures, represents the federation of units, the several states. This system of federation, declared Mr. Burgess, does not depend upon a method of election but upon the principle underlying the distribution of representatives, and direct election of Senators will not work a change in the present system of representation, but merely in the method of choosing that representation. Mr. Burgess thought that not only would the method of election of Senators which he advocated not change the present system of representation, but it would not impair the efficiency of Congress. It will not reduce the efficiency of the Senate as a single legislative body, for the features upon which depends its unusual skill will remain untouched. Finally, he said, it will not impair the effectiveness of our so-called system of

checks and balances, for the efficiency of neither house as a legislative body will be impaired and each house will represent the people in a different capacity.

The first speaker on the negative was Mr. R. A. Freeman. In opening for the negative, Mr. Freeman came out squarely against the first proposition of his opponents. He declared that the Constitution of the United States should not be changed relative to the election of Senators because it is the true expression of the nature of our system of government. Our government is dual in its nature, made up of different components, the people and the state. As each of these components is different in its action, each must have different representation, differently elected. The House of Representatives elected directly by the people represents the people as such, and the Senate elected by the states, represents the states as such. Should the Senate be elected by the people as the House is, then it would likewise represent the people and not the states as political entities. Thus the states as states would be deprived of representation and the Senate would be converted into a mere second House of Representatives. The direct election of Senators would involve a fundamental change in the nature and principle of our dual system of government. Without representation, the states as states would be wiped out by the strongly centralized national government.

Speaking second for the affirmative, Mr. C. E. Teague attempted to show the advantages that would come from the proposed change. Under the present system, a voter whose views on national and state questions are different, is compelled to sacrifice one in favor of the other, and there were eight millions of people in this condition in 1908, said Mr. Teague. Furthermore, it confuses the election of a legislature with the election of a Senator. It causes a legislature to be elected on two issues which should be separate and distinct, for a voter often has to support a candidate whose attitude toward local questions he does not favor in order to express his choice for the Senatorial election. Another evil in the present system that the direct election of Senators would remedy is the distraction of the attention of the state legislature from its proper functions in cases where the elections are close. The pos-

sibility of the dissolution of a state legislature, as in Oregon in 1907, would be obviated. Deadlocks can be abolished by plurality elections but the chance for dissolution can never be done away with until Senators are elected directly by the people. In closing Mr. Teague declared that the people all over the country, led by such men as Bryan, Justice Hughes, Woodrow Wilson, and Roosevelt are demanding the change.

Mr. C. R. Wharton, the last speaker for the negative, argued that if this change, so thoroughly revolutionary, were put into practice, it would destroy many things that are now of great practical advantage, and moreover would remedy nothing. He declared that the present Senate is valuable only in the respects in which it is different from the lower House; the Senate is a more conservative body and it acts as a check on the rashness of the people when this rashness finds expression in the lower House. The points of difference, the speaker declared, would be destroyed by the proposed change; for when directly elected, the Senate would see the conservatism and independence engendered in its members as representatives of the states replaced by radicalism which so often makes its appearance among the people, and the United States Senator could no longer act as a check on the rashness of the people, but rather would be forced to help express this rashness in legislation. The defects in the present system, contended Mr. Wharton, are not organic but incidental and are capable of being remedied without the destruction of the whole system. Some of the recognized defects in the present system, he thought, would make their appearance with renewed force with direct elections, most important of which would be corruption of the voters.

In summarizing, Mr. Wharton declared that the proposed change would make the upper House merely a second House of Representatives, worthless as a Senate; it would destroy the good points of the present system; and would make possible the entrance of evils worse than any which are troubling the public conscience of the present day.

The Faculty Reception

The President and Faculty, in a most enjoyable reception, received in the University Library from 10:00 to 11:30 in honor of the hundreds of guests on the Hill. The receiving party, consisting of President and Mrs. Venable, Mrs. Kitchin, Mrs. Howe, and Governor Wilson, met the guests in the North Reading Room. Delicious cakes and ices were served in other rooms of the Library.

TUESDAY, MAY 30

Tuesday, May the 30th, the day on which the University sent forth from its halls one hundred and twenty-two graduates to take up the work of the world, while it called back from the blare of the bugle and the myriad voices of painful, constructive labor, one hundred and six war-scarred heroes to receive her richest benediction,—will long stand out in the history of the University as one of its greatest days. For the young, it was full of visions; for the old, it was rich with tender memories; for all, it was sacred.

At 10:15 o'clock, before Alumni Hall, on the Old East walk, the procession of graduates, faculty, trustees, veterans, and alumni assembled for the march to Memorial Hall. The march to the Hall followed the avenue to the north of the monument into the Old West walk, and was led by the University band. The exercises were opened with prayer by Dr. W. R. L. Smith, of the local Baptist church.

President Venable, in beautiful words, presented Governor Woodrow Wilson as the baccalaureate speaker. He said:

"It is our high privilege to welcome as the guest of the University today a strong and many sided man, whose unparalleled entrance into public life has surprised and gladdened a whole people—a people who stood entangled, bewildered, awake to the injustice and wrongs from which they had suffered, conscious of their strength, yet baffled and helpless amid the divided counsels, the paltry bickerings and the lack of wisdom of those who would lead them. There is a growing confidence that this man can lead and will lead, because he is true to himself and to his God; and

because he is fearless, counting no odds and measuring no strength that opposes him in the path of duty.

"It is no miracle that such a man should come from the quiet halls of a college community. The training of leaders does not in itself incapacitate for leadership. Profound thinking does not unfit for action. Once before when this people were striving to free themselves from unjust burdens and an impossible government, Princeton sent her president, a quiet scholar, into politics, and John Witherspoon led in the councils of the nation; and again she answers the cry of need and sends another strong son, admirably equipped, high in purpose, strong in deed, to rescue a great State from the hands of the spoilers and restore it to its fair birthright; aye, and if need be, to stand before a whole people as the undaunted champion of their rights.

"Nor is it a miracle that such a man should come from the South. Once before a simple Southern champion stood forth in the hour of his country's need and made the scattered colonists a strong, sturdy nation. The race from which he sprang is virile still, the fibre has not softened, the breed is without taint.

"Scholar, profound thinker, able teacher, wise governor, strong and true gentleman, we welcome you, Governor Wilson, and I esteem it a high honor to present you to this audience."

For a summary of the address the RECORD is indebted to the correspondent of the *News and Observer*, as Governor Wilson spoke without manuscript. He said, in part:

I have presided over many a commencement, but I have made few commencement addresses. I have frequently given advice, but it has been principally to young men that I have talked. I got up this morning feeling a little gloominess on account of my separation from young gentlemen about to graduate. I wish to address myself to young men today, not because, as is usually stated, they will some day be mature men, but because this is with them a veritable starting point in life, and a starting point in the nation itself—when a man comes to himself.

This nation is coming to itself, and we must ask, "For what port are we bound, by what chart do we sail?" Man comes to himself when he has found his place in the general order of

things around him, and has found his relation to his place. He must learn to play the role of co-operation, to lend his power to the general powers of the team. Kipling's "Ship That Found Herself" is an illustration of my point. Man must find his place in the game of life, where he does not make the rules; but must win his individual place by learning that the individual is related to the race. A man goes out in the world with bolts riveted with stiff notions that require adjustment. He goes from the college class room without knowing the law of actualities. He has learned that a body falls in a vacuum at a given rate, unpulled by other bodies. But outside a vacuum other forces must be reckoned with and adjusted. Do not take yourselves as abstract propositions, for you need to be adjusted. You'll soon have to bear up and take the consequences. It is all right to go out with a certain consequential air, for it will be so brief that I would not deprive you of its enjoyment. The world is going to digest you.

Are you digestible? Will you sit well on the stomach of the world? Will you be palatable or disagreeable? Men will test you and will either absorb you or dispel you. We need to study to adapt ourselves to things. Adjustments are painful things, but they are the things that really test character. I hear a good deal of nonsense about practical studies. It doesn't do to ask such questions. Dr. Hodge was once asked by a young collegian if he could smoke and be a christian, with the implication that he could not. By way of reply Dr. Hodge asked the young man if he had seen anything in the Scriptures to the contrary, to which a negative answer was given. Dr. Hodge paused a moment and then said to him: "Don't put a private interpretation on the Scriptures, or you may smoke hereafter yourself." Nor must you put your private interpretation on the principles of life, or you'll smoke with heat from the friction of adjustment.

Affairs need now to be adjusted politically. There is a growing cynicism on the part of young men especially with regard to politics. "What self-respecting young man will plunge into the game and defile himself?" seems to be their sentiment. They think the talk of ideals and of high

standards of action are all reserved for the hustings, and are affairs with which practical politics could not deal. There is a movement towards socialism which rests not upon the hope that their program may be carried out, but upon disgust with the existing conduct of affairs. I know a socialist mayor, a pleasant young man, who met me in overalls and jumper and told me that the vote that elected him was twenty per cent socialist and eighty per cent protest. There is a growing number, a great volume of protesting votes. Men hope nothing from parties, seeing that they play the game of tweedle-dum and tweedle-dee.

I will give a short sketch of what has happened in this country. Not long ago the President of the United States offered the South a partnership with the Republican party, making a statement to this effect, "If you will vote with the Republican party you may participate in prosperity which this party enjoys by virture of its materially prosperous citizens and combinations of the country." The historical explanation of this situation is that we started not with capital and equipment but only muscle and brains; men were face to face with a great crude continent, a store house of infinite wealth that they had to get at with their hands. They fought this task of getting a material hold for one hundred years. They did not know of the existence or location of the splendid infinite wealth of the country. This little band of people strung around through a string of small settlements called in vain to the people of the old world. But only a thin stream of men came with no wealth. They had only men to work with. With nothing but the power of unassisted brains they threw off the yoke of the greatest kingdom on earth and by sheer manhood convinced other nations that it was not safe to lay a heavy hand upon them.

I was in the great West the other day, and the thing I found them talking about was the history of their enslavement. In their wild desire for development, they had called on the East for money and had given too much bond. They gave kingdoms and empires to capital to tempt it from the East. They gave franchises for railroads and water-power rights and the power of eminent domain to condemn the right-of-way and finally the very powers

of government. The East came and has answered the expectation of development, but the price demanded was high. The West can today show you the perfection of their development and tell of the wonderful speed with which things have been done, but the people of the West are now coming to count the cost. They have been employees of the East. Their forests are gone, for in the wasteful days of haste a forest was burned down to make a right-of-way and men are looking around to find out how the country can save what she has left. The old states said we are not working for the long reckoning but the present. They have given away their powers until it is true today that the powerful hands are private hands instead of those of the states. Fortified by private rights these "interests" exceed the power of government. Common law could have checked these combinations, but it was not used and now the national government, which has no common law, has undertaken by the statute law to call these combinations to account for their use of power; and it has found that these men have been exploiting the nation.

The country has now reached its maturity and is coming to itself. It is now going to take charge of its own affairs with sober repentance and serious care. An Easterner once said to a man from the West, in discussing President Roosevelt, "It is all right for him to be right, but he needn't go around with a brass band about it;" and the Westerner was just about right when he said, "That is just what you Easterners do need. You damn fools have been asleep so long that you have got to have something like that to wake you up." Now we have no right to call another man a damn fool, but we can apply it to ourselves; we know the facts. For several generations we have been doing this; we have been asleep. The development of America is not the unique thing about our national history. England and Germany have developed the same trade and have attained the same material prosperity. The unique thing is the powers we have given away.

The fundamental question to be asked is "What in every relation of life is the relation toward other people?" Every right has a correlative duty; but in our history the interests have forgotten the duties in development and increase of the rights. I have the

right to use my property for my own advancement, but with possession also comes the duty to use it so that it shall not harm my neighbors.

If I disregarded this duty there is no remedy but the force of public opinion. Now this remedy is being applied and is coming out and saying that we must recover the control of what we once owned and have now lost. The tendency of every modern progressive program is one of readjustment and recovery and not of destruction. The strength of the socialist party in the country is not founded on the hope that the program of that party shall ever be realized, but rather grows out of rebellion against existing conditions.

Ordinarily when we think of conservation we think of the saving of our forests and water power, but there is a deeper meaning behind the term, the people have to be conserved and restored to their former condition of high ideals and virile initiative. We have been making our people employees when they should instinctively have been masters.

At a dinner at the house of the junior Senator from New Jersey recently, I professed myself two kinds of a Democrat—first, because I was brought up to be one; and second, because by study and maturing of my judgment, I have become convinced that the Democratic party is in the right. At that time somebody asked, what is a Republican? I answered that a doctrine of the Republican—that is the standpat kind which is the only kind that can be classified, for the others have gone out to graze and can not be placed at any one time—is a man who believes that the government should be conducted by the men who are the material successes and have established the material prosperity of the country and themselves. This is the only way to explain the partnership that has existed between the Republican party and the corporate interests. By this partnership, I do not mean anything dishonest, but rather the result of that sort of consciousness on which the theory of the Republican party is based. I am a Democrat because I dissent from the Hamiltonian theory. The judgment of other men than those specialized in the service or control of one interest is more valuable in the conduct of the business of the government of a country than of these men to

whom the Republican party has given and still gives the readiest ear. You must absolutely bury yourself in a business to make a great success of it. The very trend of the business of the country is to make a man absolutely immerse himself in one special thing and become forgetful of the general things and interests of the country. I go to men on the make and not to men ready made to draw inspiration in the affairs of government.

The lawyers who have made the great combinations of corporations burglar proof know of the right and the wrong in the system. The Democratic party has no blood in its eye, but it asks for readjustment. Great corporation lawyers and great captains of industry are now coming around to the so-called academic belief that that which opposes special privilege is close to the right.

The great sign of hope in the country today is this. Business men not long ago were continually saying let us alone, don't bother and advise us in this delicate operation of the world of business. They don't say that now and for two main reasons; first, because they know it would be of no use; and second, because those men who look on things just as they are, are not wanting to be let alone. The good business man is sick of his partnership with those who have proven pirates and he now turns about to see a regeneration.

Are you, the young men of the graduating class, going out knowing that things are afoot worth your while and knowing where to strike? There are no laws of fair play in politics. You can strike below the belt, if below the belt lies the vulnerable spot. Today there has grown up a partnership not only between the corporations and the machine of one party, but there exists in some places to-day a bi-partisan machine which controls the policy and votes of the men from both parties. The use of money to-day is not the old fashioned crude use in the direct purchase of a vote, but in getting the control over the vital parts of a people. Not long ago a man said to me, "Governor, I wish to God that I could stand by you, but they have my notes." At that time in New Jersey he knew that his employer wanted him to do what the people did not want him to do. There was a chain of banks

all over the State that had notes against men who were trying to expand their businesses and these banks would tighten up on the signer of the note when word came that he was not obeying the orders of the big interests that controlled the line of banks. One young man employed in some highly specialized technical work of one corporation had his wages docked when he voted against James Smith, Jr., for the United States Senate and was discharged when he voted for an employers liability law. But, thank God, a new time has come now when the public is coming to know about these things and will no longer allow them to be done.

We have got to learn that it is not a matter of knowing what to do, but of telling others what is right. When I first got into politics I was called a schoolmaster, but I did not object to the term. A schoolmaster as I understand the word is one who makes a specialty of knowing things and of telling them to other people. This is my mission for New Jersey. If you tell the people of the United States the truth and they believe you, you can neither be given nor deprived of power. Your influence will not depend on the rank of the office you hold, for you connect directly with the people themselves.

The American people are trying to get at facts and to apply the old tests of honesty and integrity of purpose. The distinction of American polity is that its builders sought to construct every part of it in the interests of mankind. The care which our government takes for immigration proves this true and the second generation of the immigrants who have come to this country furnishes the vindication of this American policy.

The atmosphere we must strive for is one of individual worth and integrity. Young men, do not go out of this University without taking with you all the strength of the traditions that glorify the place left here by the men who were here before. The propelling power of the present toward greatness in the future is the tradition of the past. No man is remembered except for the good he did mankind.

Gathered here today is a company of gentlemen who did something that could by no conceivable chance benefit their private

fortunes. They performed an act of self-abnegation and absolutely unselfish service and now their presence makes glad this commencement day. Some like self-sacrifice, some like devotion to a public sentiment so high, is what I ask from the university man of today. Let love be the motive of life, but not self-love. A man finds himself when he begins to find another better than himself and he finds himself more fully when he begins to love a cause better than the object of his love. These lines from an old ballad illustrate the highest ideal of love:

"I could not love thee, dear, so well,
Loved I not honor more."

President Venable made the following announcements at the conclusion of the address:

Elections

Dr. Wade Hampton Brown, Professor of Pathology—B. S., University of Nashville, 1899; University of Chicago, 1902-3; M. D., Johns Hopkins University, 1907; Instructor in Pathology, University of Virginia, 1907-8; Instructor in Pathology, University of Wisconsin, 1908-10; Assistant Professor in Pathology, University of Wisconsin, 1910-11.

D. Huger Bacot, Jr., Instructor in History—A. B., Charleston College, 1908; assistant in English, 1908-9; graduate student, Harvard University, 1909-11; A. M., Harvard University, 1910.

John Wayne Lasley, Instructor in Mathematics—A. B., University of North Carolina, 1910; A. M., University of North Carolina, 1911.

Announcements

Fellow in Latin—W. R. Thomas.

Assistants—Anatomy, P. A. Petree.

Bacteriology—D. B. Sloan.

Botany—W. B. Cobb.

Chemistry—M. L. Buckley, P. R. Bryan.

Library—C. W. E. Pittman, R. W. Bobbitt, W. W. Rogers, C. R. Wharton, T. M. Ramsaur.

Mathematics—J. B. Clingman.

Physics—C. K. Burgess.

Zoology—W. C. George, L. F. Turlington.

Medals, Prizes, and Fellowships

The William Cain Prize in Mathematics—A. L. Feild.

The Harris Prize in Anatomy—Robert Drane.

The Eben Alexander Prize in Greek—F. W. Morrison.

The Worth Prize in Philosophy—E. L. Williams.

The Early English Text Society Prize—A C. Lineberger.

The Henry R. Bryan Prize in Law—J. A. Austin.

Prizes in N. C. Colonial History—First, W. C. Guess; second, E. C. Ward.

The Toch Fellowship in Chemistry—W. L. Jeffries.

The Babbitt Scholarship—B. H. Knight.

Fellowship in Chemistry—J T. Dobbins.

The W. J. Bryan Prize in Political Science—G. W. Thompson.

The Ben Smith Preston Cup—L. N. Morgan.

The Bingham Prize—C. E. Teague.

The Mangum Medal—C. E. McIntosh.

Elected to membership in Phi Beta Kappa Society, 1911—L. N. Morgan, W. E. Hossfeld, F. P. Barker, C. K. Burgess, R. A. Freeman, A. W. Graham, Jr., P. H. Gwyn, Jr., F. W. Hossfeld, Jr., H. L. Parish, Jr.

Certificates

Civil Engineering—Francisco Llorens, T. V. Llorens, E. F. Rodriguez.

Electrical Engineering—J. S. Koiner, Jr., F. L. Llorens, H. L. Martin, T. W. Voils.

Economics—E. L. Williams.

English—W. P. Bivens, J. W. Harris, G. C. Mann, G. W. Rhodes.

French—J. A. McKay.

German—F. J. Duls, H. M. Solomon.

Greek—J. A. McGoogan.

History—Frank Hough.

Latin—W. F. Taylor, W. R. Thomas.

Mining Engineering—R. R. Smith.

Pedagogy—S. E. Leonard, Hoyt Roberson.

Degrees in Course

The conferring of degrees in course followed, the candidates being presented to Governor Kitchin by Dean E. K. Graham.

Bachelors of Arts

Odom Alexander, James Richard Allison, Karl Braswell Bailey, Connie Cozette Barbee, John Manning Battle, William Parks Belk, William Patterson Bivens, Alexander McNeill Blue, Daniel Bunyan Bryan, Edward Robertson Buchan, Robert Hume Claytor, Williamson Lee Cooper, Jr., Joseph Sanford Cowles, Joseph Green Dawson, William Archie Dees, Paul Dickson, James Talmage Dobbins, Ferdinand John Duls, Joshua Lawrence Eason, Alexander Littlejohn Feild, John Webster Freeman, Wesley Critz Georgé, George Graham, William Conrad Guess, Charles Walker Gunter, Roger Baker Hall, Osborne Bennett Hardison, John Warton Harris, William Henry Hathcock, Margaret Bennett Horsfield, Israel Harding Hughes, Fred Caldwell Hunter, Mary Jarman, William Henry Jones, William Thomas Joyner, Burke Haywood Knight, Joseph Raymond Lee, Samuel Edwin Leonard, Henry Wise Lyon, Edgar Franklin McCulloch, Jr., John Archibald McGoogan, Charles Eugene McIntosh, John Archibald McKay, Ernest Cobb McLean, Grover Carlisle Mann, Ira Cleveland Moser, Naaman Spencer Mullican, Jack Cotten Oates, James Frank Oliver, Gus Palmer, William Murdock Parsley, George Washington Rhodes, Hoyt Roberson, John Montgomery Shields, Walter Lowry Small, Henry Clark Smith, Harry Meyer Solomon, Barney Cleveland Stewart, Richard Gordon Stockton, Kenneth Spencer Tanner, Walter Frank Taylor, William Renn Thomas, Cyrus Thompson, Jr., Gordon Wesley Thompson, John Tillett, Benjamin Carter Trotter, Edgar Willis Turlington, Charles Alexander Vogler, Joseph Gabriel Walker, Eugene Carroll Ward, Richard Thompson Webb, Elmer James Wellons, Noel Elliott West, Lyman Beckwith Whitaker, Moses Andrew White, Floyd Gilbert Whitney, James Rowland Wildman, Clawson Lee Williams, Edward Locke Williams, Louis Hicks Williams, Louise Agatha Wilson, Isham Faison Witherington, John Elliott Wood, Marshall Boylan Wyatt, Algernon Augustus Zollicoffer, Jere Perry Zollicoffer.

Presented by Dean Charles Holmes Herty:

Bachelors of Science in Chemical Engineering

Robert Lee Hunter, William Augustus Rudisill, Charles Wilson Williard.

Bachelors of Science in Civil Engineering

Roy Tilson Brown, Francisco Llorens, Tomas Vicente Llorens, Eduardo Francisco Rodriguez.

Bachelors of Science in Electrical Engineering

William Burwell Ellis, Junius Spaeth Koiner, Jr., Felix Luciano Llorens, Herbert Lee Martin, Thaddeus Williams Voils.

Bachelor of Science in Mining Engineering

Richard Raymond Smith.

Presented by Dean Lucius Polk McGehee:

Bachelor of Laws

James Allen Austin.

Presented by Dean Edward Vernon Howell:

Graduates in Pharmacy

Henry Grady Coleman, Lee Davenport, Louis Enloe Hesterly, Fabius Jefferson Hunnicutt, Cader Rhodes, George Walter Waters, Jr.

Presented by Dean Charles Lee Raper:

Masters of Arts

William Patterson Bivens, Thomas Marcellus Broadfoot, Levi Ames Brown, Jonas McAulay Costner, Jr., Claude Cleveland Fonville, Orren Williams Hyman, Shinjiro Kitasawa, John Wayne Lasley, Jr., Abel Clarence Lineberger, Rufus William McCulloch, Thomas Palmer Nash, Jr., Maude Pritchard, Charles Scott Venable, William Franklin Warren, Edgar Strickland Welborn.

Master of Science

Hampden Hill.

War Classes

Presented by President Francis Preston Venable, those whose names are starred being present, the audience standing while the degrees were conferred:

CLASS OF 1862

Samuel Jay Andrews,
James M. Blain,
Robert Warren Boyd,
*Charles Wetmore Broadfoot,
Isaac W. Clark,
James Madison Covington,
*Willie Becton Fort,
*John Wetmore Hinsdale,
Alfred Charles Briggs Holt,
William Elza Hunt,
*William H. McLaurin,
*Thomas A. Morrow,
Andrew Jackson Moore,
Matthew Joseph Moore,
Armistead Hill Patterson,
James H. Polk,
Harry Hill Price,
Clement Lanier Richardson,
Andrew S. Routh,
Angus Shaw,
William J. Smith,
*Thomas Wallace Taylor,
Thomas Shepherd Webb,
Benjamin Franklin Whitner.

CLASS OF 1863

Benjamin Blake Adams,
Hugh M. Arnold,
Thomas Badger,
David Samuel Barrett,
Tim Ervin Cooper,
*Moses Ashley Curtis,
*Henry Clay Foscue,
John A. Hall,
*Archibald E. Henderson,
*Benjamin McC. Hord,
Benjamin S. Johnson,
Gabriel Johnston,
John R. Joyner,
Robert W. Joyner,
*James Samuel Lucas,
*James McKee,
John Wright Mallett,
Calvin Yates Marshall,
Charles F. Martin,
*Robert Bruce Peebles,
*Mark Bennett Pitt,
George Decatur Pool,
*Lavender R. Ray,
Caleb Hazzard Richmond,
Robert M. Rogers,
*Joseph H. Scales,
*Norman Leslie Shaw,
Olin Wellborn,
James Fenimore Cooper Williams,
William Edmund Wirston.

Class of 1864

John A. Baker,
William James Harris Bellamy,
*James Paul Britt,
Henry H. Bryan,
Joseph William Chalmers,
*Thomas Barrett Hagood,
Middleton Hays,
Henderson D. Judd,
Richard Henry Lee,
James Monroe Long,
James Isaac Metts,
Charles Motz,
*Joseph Bryan Oliver,
Rufus J. Polk,
Mungo Tone Purnell,
*William Richardson,
*Stanley Morehead Riggsbee,
Robert Gilliam Russell,
E. Douglas Sandford,
Preston H. Sessoms,
*Thomas Medicus Wiggins.

Class of 1865

Thomas Owen Bunting,
*William Henry Call,
*James Petigru Carson,
*John Whitaker Cotten,
William M. Davies,
*A. Branson Howard,
John Taylor Rankin,
*Richard H. Sims,
Robert Willoughby Williams.

Class of 1866

*Julian Shakespeare Carr,
Henry Ensley Coleman,
David H. Edwards,
William Frederick Hargrave,
Ernest M. Lindsay,
Francis Slade Norfleet,
A. Ferdinand Johnson,
John Burgwyn MacRae,
George Walker Wallace.

Class of 1867

Andrew J. Burton,
Edmund DeBerry Covington,
John E. Donalson,
*Frank Shepard Faison,
John Bowie Gray,
Stephen Ferrand Lord,
James M. Means,
*Onslow Regan,
*Benjamin D. Webb,
†Solomon Buxton Williams.

Class of 1868

Colin M. Hawkins,
Edmund Jones,
Thomas D. Meares.

†Died June 7, 1911.

The following, who if living would have received the degree at this Commencement, will be recorded as having received the degree of A. B.:

Class of 1861

Edward C. Easterling, Georgetown, S. C. C. S. A.

Class of 1862

James M. Adams, Yorkville, S. C. Killed in battle.
Edward H. Armstrong, Wilmington, N. C. Killed in battle, 1864.
Archibald H. Arrington, Montgomery, Ala. Died from wounds received at Malvern Hill, 1862.
Leonard W. Bartlett, Sumter, S. C. Killed at Savage Station, 1862.
Dossey Battle, Tarboro, N. C. Lieutenant, C. S. A. Died 1900.
Marsden Bellamy, Wilmington, N. C. C. S. N. Died 1909.
J. E. Benbury, Sunbury, N. C. C. S. A. Died 1862.
William Biggs, Williamston, N. C. Captain, C. S. A.
Octavius H. Blocker, Fayetteville, N. C. Colonel, C. S. A.
Thomas J. Burke, Barbour Co., Ala. 15th Ala., C. S. A. Killed in Seven Days Battle, 1862.
Edward J. Chilton, Brownsville, Tenn. Killed at Yorktown, 1861.
William L. Church, Madison, Fla. Capt. and A. A. G., C. S. A. Died 1871.
Timothy W. Davis, Macon Co., Ala. C. S. A. Died 1866.
James C. Doss, Pickens Co., Ala. 4th Ala., C. S A. Died 1899.
Alcee Dupree, St. Landry Parish, La. Captain, C. S. A. Died 1888.
William T. Ennett, Wilmington, N. C. Major, C. S. A. Died 1889.
James H. Exum, Whitakers, N. C. Lieutenant, C. S. A. Died 1907.
William M. Fetter, Chapel Hill, N. C. Lieutenant, C. S. A. Died 1871.
John C. Gaines, Montgomery Co., N. C. Captain, C. S. A. Killed at the Wilderness, 1864.
Thomas W. D. Hardeman, Matagorda, Texas. C. S. A.

Aurelius C. Jones, Matagorda, Texas. Killed in service.

Adolphe Lastrapes, Opelousas, La. Killed at Manassas, 1861.

Julian A. Latham, Plymouth, N. C. Lieutenant, 1st N. C., C. S. A. Died 1880.

Harrison P. Lyon, Edgecombe Co., N. C. Lieutenant, 33rd N. C., C. S. A. Killed at the Wilderness, 1864.

Richardson Mallett, Chapel Hill, N. C. Killed at Gettysburg, 1863.

Henry McMillan, Quincy, Fla. C. S. A.

William H. H. Mills, Nashville, Tenn. Died in service.

Albert G Moore, Opelousas, La. Lieutenant, C. S. A. Killed at Port Republic, 1862.

John D. Parker, Benson, N. C. C. S. A.

Samuel P. Pool, Elizabeth City, N. C. C. S. A.

Eugene C. Rhodes, Bladen Springs, Ala. Captain 4th N. C. Cavalry, C. S. A. Died 1866.

Samuel N. Richardson, Bladen Co., N. C. C. S. A.

Edwin H. Russell, Shaw's Store, Va. Lieutenant, C. S. A.

Fletcher T. Seymour, Eurekaton, Tenn. C. S. A. Died 1910.

Thomas Gregory Skinner, Hertford, N. C. Lieutenant, C. S. A. Died 1907.

Samuel W. Smith, Malvern, Ark. C. S. A.

Samuel Snow, Raleigh, N. C. Manly's N. C. Battery, C. S. A. Died 1908.

Lawson W. Sykes, Aberdeen, Miss. Captain, C. S. A. Killed at the Wilderness, 1864.

Henry H. Taylor, Carter Co., Tenn. Captain, C. S. A. Died 1903.

James E. Townes, Airlie, N. C. C. S. A.

William B. Vandeveer, Clio, Texas. C. S. A.

Henry C. Wall, Rockingham, N. C. Sergeant, 23rd N. C., C. S. A Died 1899.

William B. Whitfield, Jefferson Co., Fla. Killed at Seven Pines, 1862.

Sidney Womack, Eutaw, Ala. C. S. A. Died 1868.

William L. Yager, Martinez, Cal. C. S. A. Died 1867.

Class of 1863

James R. Bartee, Columbus, Miss. C. S. A.

Edward F. Bass, Columbia, Texas. Killed in battle, 1862.

George P. Bass, Columbia, Texas. C. S. A.

W. Lewis Battle, Chapel Hill, N. C. Lieutenant, C. S. A. Killed at Gettysburg, 1863.

George Bishop, Rich Square, N. C. Lieutenant, 2nd N. C. Cavalry, C. S. A.

James D. Blanchard, Aberdeen, Miss. Killed at Malvern Hill, 1862.

Richard Bradley, Wilmington, N. C. C. S. A. Died 1879.

William A. Brown, Grenada, Miss. C. S. A.

Elias Bunn, Nash Co., N. C. Lieutenant, C. S. A. Killed in battle.

Seaborn W. Chisholm, Cedartown, Ga. Died from wounds received at Sharpsburg, 1862.

George M. Clark, Montgomery Co., N. C. Major, C. S. A. Killed at Gettysburg, 1863.

Joseph B. Coggin, Orange Co., N. C. Lieutenant, C. S. A. Died in service.

Kerr Craige, Salisbury, N. C. Captain, C. S. A. Died 1904.

Virginius Copeland, Wilson, N. C. Lieutenant, C. S. A. Died in service.

Reuben R. deJarnette, Eatonton, Ga. Killed in battle.

Samuel Donelson, Hendersonville, Tenn. Lieutenant, C. S. A. Died 1906.

G. Ferdinand Farrow, Memphis, Tenn. 13th Tenn., C. S. A. Died 1907.

William D. Ferguson, Tuscaloosa, Ala. C. S. A. Died 1898.

Jesse D. Franklin, Early Grove, Miss. C. S. A.

Hyder A. Kennedy, New Orleans, La. Lieutenant Colonel, C. S. A.

William P. Lane, Goldsboro, N. C. Lieutenant, 67th N. C., C. S. A. Died 1900.

Abner McAfee, Shelby, N. C. C. S. A. Died 1871.

Joseph A. McDermott, Jellico Plains, Tenn. Captain, 59th Tenn., C. S. A. Killed at Vicksburg, 1863.

Josiah J. Matthews, Greenville, Texas. 3rd Texas, C. S. A. Died 1899.

William N. Mebane, Rockingham Co., N. C. C. S. A.

James B. Mitchell, Seale, Ala. Lieutenant, C. S. A. Died 1891.

Julius C. Mitchell, Glennville, Ala. Captain, C. S. A. Died 1875.

Randolph Mitchell, Glennville, Ala. Killed at Fredericksburg, 1862.

Augustus M. Moore, Greenville, N. C. Lieutenant, C. S. A. Died 1902.

George B. Moore, Raleigh, N. C. C. S. A.

R. Alexander Morrow, Chapel Hill, N. C. Killed at Fredericksburg, 1862.

John H. Parsons, Jefferson, Texas. C. S. A.

Benjamin L. Perry, Raleigh, N. C. C. S. A. Died 1895.

Jesse H. Person, Louisburg, N. C. Killed in service.

William P. Gill, Franklin Co., N. C. Lieutenant, C. S. A. Killed at Malvern Hill, 1862.

Joseph J. D. Hodges, Bossier Parish, La. Killed at Manassas, 1862.

Thomas J. Johns, Auburn, N. C. C. S. A. Died 1908.

John Willie Jones, Raleigh, N. C. Captain, 17th N. C., C. S. A.

Kenneth R. Jones, New Bern, N. C. Captain, C. S. A. Died 1903.

Robert W. Joyner, Woodlawn, N. C. Captain, C. S. A. Died 1911.

John M. Kelly, Moore Co., N. C. Major, C. S. A. Killed at Fredericksburg, 1862.

Neill R. Kelly, Moore Co., N. C. Lieutenant, C. S. A. Killed at Drury's Bluff, 1864.

Benjamin T. Powell, Camden, Ark. C. S. A.

Nymphas E. Price, Bath, N. C. C. S. A.

George A. Ramsey, Burgaw, N. C. C. S. A.

Richard W. Respass, Williamston, N. C. C. S. A.

William J. Robards, Henderson, N. C. Sergeant Major, C. S. A.

S. Garland Ryan, Raleigh, N. C. C. S. A. Died 1908.
Richard H. Smith, Scotland Neck, N. C. C. S. A.
William T. Smith, Lilesville, N. C. Sergeant, C. S. A. Died 1883.
John F. Speight, Edgecombe Co., N. C. Lieutenant, 36th N. C., C. S. A. Died 1885.
Simmons B. Staton, Tarboro, N. C. C. S. A. Died 1863.
Felix Tankersley, Livingston, Ala. Lieutenant, C. S. A. Killed at Five Forks, 1865.
Ruffin Thomson, Jackson, Miss. C. S. A. Died 1888.
G. Edwards Thurmond, Carpinteria, Cal. C. S. A. Died 1911.
Lucien P. Tyson, Carthage, N. C. Captain, C. S. A.
G. Lawrence Washington, Kinston, N. C. C. S. A.
Thomas R. Watkins, Memphis, Tenn. C. S. A. Died 1908.
William J. White, Warrenton, N. C. 9th N. C. Cavalry, C. S. A. Died 1903.
Mirandy Williford, San Antonio, Texas. C. S. A.
George H. Williamson, Cincinnati, Ohio. U. S. N. Died 1896.
John A. Winston, Harrison Co., Texas. C. S. A. Died 1872.
Ernest L. Wittich, Tuskegee, Ala. Color Sergeant, C. S. A. Killed at Cold Harbor, 1864.
Benjamin T. Worthington, Leota, Miss. C. S. A.
Augustus P. Young, Selma, Ala. Private, 24th N. C., C. S. A. Died 1900.

Class of 1864

Joseph H. Adams, Augusta, Ga. Sergeant, C. S. A. Killed at Santa Rosa Island, 1861.
Samuel J. Arnold, Newnan, Ga. C. S. A. Died 1908.
Edward R. Atkinson, Edgecombe Co., N. C. C. S. A. Died 1863.
Willoughby F. Avery, Morganton, N. C. Captain, C. S. A. Died 1876.
James Barrett, Augusta, Ga. Captain, C. S. A. Died 1910.
Charles H. Blocker, St. Petersburg, Fla. Captain, 24th N. C., C. S. A. Died 1911.
Carney P. Bryan, Washington, N. C. C. S. A. Died 1883.

Thomas Capehart, Kittrell, N. C. Captain, C. S. A. Died 1891.

Montraville D. Clegg, Chatham Co., N. C. Killed at Reams Station, 1864.

William H. Day, Raleigh, N. C. Captain, C. S. A. Died 1908.

James W. Draughon, Edgecombe Co., N. C. Lieutenant, C. S. A. Died 1884.

F. Edgeworth Eve, Augusta, Ga. Captain, C. S. A. Died 1908.

Richard M. Footman, Kinston, S. C. Killed in battle.

John Garlington, Laurens C. H., S. C. Killed at Fredericksburg, 1862.

Henry A. Gordon, Person Co., N. C. Killed at Chancellorsville, 1863.

Samuel Wiley Gray, Northampton Co., N. C. Captain, 57th N. C., C. S. A. Killed at Gettysburg, 1863.

John A. Green, Goldsboro, N. C. Sergeant, C. S. A. Killed in battle.

William M. Gunnels, Laurens C. H., S. C. Lieutenant, C. S. A. Died from wounds, 1866.

William T. Hargrove, Granville Co., N. C. Killed at Reams Station, 1864.

Theophilus H. Holmes, Fayetteville, N. C. Lieutenant, C. S. A. Killed at Ashland, Va., 1864.

Edward L. Jeffreys, Wake Co., N. C. C. S. A. Died 1866.

John M. Johnson, Marion, S. C. Engineer, C. S. A. Died 1906.

James C. Jones, Madison Parish, La. C. S. A.

William R. Kenan, Wilmington, N. C. Adjutant, 43rd N. C., C. S. A. Died 1903.

Thomas S. Lindsay, Greensboro, N. C. C. S. A.

Neverson C. Maner, Edgecombe Co., N. C. Killed in battle.

Clarence D. Martin, Wilmington, N. C. Sergeant, C. S. A. Died from wounds at Williamsburg, 1864.

William C. McDaniel, Fayetteville, N. C. C. S. A.

William R. McKethan, Cumberland Co., N. C. Died in service, 1861.

John M. McNabb, Eufala, Ala. C. S. A. Died 1884.

Robert C. McRee, Wilmington, N. C. Sergeant Major, C. S. A. Killed at Spottsylvania.

John M. Moring, Pittsboro, N. C. C. S. A.

Daniel F. Morrow, Oaks, N. C. C. S. A.

Bryant P. Morse, East Point, La. Lieutenant, C. S. A.

Edward A. T. Nicholson, Halifax Co., N. C. Captain, C. S. A. Killed at Hare's Hill, 1865.

James A. Nicholson, Edgefield, S. C. 7th S. C., C. S. A. Died 1871.

William J. Rhodes, Sampson Co., N. C. Died in service, 1864.

James L. Richmond, Buckhead, S. C. C. S. A.

William T. Riggs, De Soto Parish, La. 2nd La., C. S. A. Died 1893.

Henry J. Robertson, Independence, Mo. Captain, 10th N. C. Artillery, C. S. A. Died 1888.

William T. Rogers, Marlboro District, S. C. Lieutenant, C S. A.

Daniel L. Russell, Brunswick Co., N. C. C. S. A.

Thomas P. Savage, Suffolk, Va. 13th Va. Cavalry, C. S. A.

Ambrose H. Sevier, Little Rock, Ark. C. S. A.

Abraham K. Smedes, Raleigh, N. C. Captain, C. S. A. Died 1884.

Walter J. Smith, Godwin, N. C. C. S. A. Died 1910.

William M. Sneed, Memphis, Tenn. Lieutenant, 12th N. C., C. S. A.

Seth B. Speight, Livingston, Ala. Killed in Seven Days Battle, 1862.

Fabius W. Sturdivant, Auburn, N. C. C. S. A.

John M. Sutton, Bertie Co., N. C. Captain, C. S. A. Died 1866.

Charles Vines, Edgecombe Co., N. C. Lieutenant, C. S. A. Killed at Cedar Creek, 1864.

William H. G. Webb, Granville Co., N. C. Killed at Gettysburg, 1863.

Octavius A. Wiggins, Wilmington, N. C. Captain, C. S. A. Died 1909.

Stephen Winstead, Princeton, Ark. Captain, 18th Ark., C. S. A. Died 1874.

James B. Young, Granville Co., N. C. C. S. A.

William H. Young, Granville Co., N. C. C. S. A.

Class of 1865

Joseph H. Branch, Tallahassee, Fla. C. S. A. Died 1864.

William M. Chalmers, Danville, Va. C. S. A.

Henry Fetter, Chapel Hill, N. C. C. S. A. Died 1895.

Alva C. Hartsfield, Wake Co., N. C. Died in service.

John R. Haughton, Pittsboro, N. C. Died in service, 1864.

Leroy Havens, Washington, N. C. Q. M. Sergeant, C. S. A. Died 1882.

Henry C. Miller, Pendleton Dist., S. C. Killed at Cedar Creek, 1864.

Thomas L. Norwood, Knoxville, Tenn. Captain, C. S. A. Died 1888.

Napoleon B. Owens, Halifax Co., N. C. Killed in service.

William Fletcher Parker, Enfield, N. C. Lieutenant, C. S. A.

Edward L. Richardson, Johnston Co., N. C. Died in service, 1864.

Nathan I. Sneed, Johnston Co., N. C. Killed in service.

Washington Thomas, Beaufort, N. C. Private, 3rd N. C., C. S. A. Died 1905.

Class of 1866

Walter B. Chambliss, Emporia, Va. Lieutenant, C. S. A. Died 1866.

John B. Hussey, Washington, D. C. C. S. A.

John Johnston, Enfield, N. C. C. S. N.

John W. Laurence, Statesville, N. C. Died of wounds.

John R. Mason, Sussex Co., Va. Died in Federal prison, 1865.

Joseph C. Mickle, Bandera, Texas. C. S. A. Died 1903.

Frederick Nash, Hillsboro, N. C. 18th N. C., C. S. A. Died in Federal prison, 1864.

George Simrall, Woodville, Miss. C. S. A.

Mark DeWolfe Stevenson, New Bern, N. C. C. S. A. Died 1910.

Class of 1867

Braxton Bragg, Mobile, Ala. C. S. A. Died 1889.
William A. B. Branch, Washington, N. C. C. S. A.
George P. Burgwyn, Jackson, N. C. C. S. A. Died 1908.
Hugh M. Caffey, Montgomery, Ala. C. S. A. Died 1879.
Joseph Cotten, Woodville, N. C. C. S. A. Died 1877.
William W. Fleming, Washington, D. C. C. S. A.
Richard G. Haden, Haden, Va. C. S. A. Died 1908.
Herbert Mallett, Chapel Hill, N. C. C. S. A. Died 1878.
Julius C. Mills, Blackwood's, N. C. C. S. A. Died 1908.
Hugh H. Perry, Marshall, Texas. C. S. A.
James J. Phillips, Edgecombe Co., N. C. Died of wounds, 1865.
Alexander H. Smith, Williamston, N. C. C. S. A. Died 1902.

Class of 1868

Maurice DeK. Thompson, Covington, Ky. C. S. A. Died 1906.

Recognizing the great honor of being permitted to graduate on the same day with the war classes, the class of 1911 asked permission to express through its representative, Mr. W. T. Joyner, the appreciation of the high favor shown it. His greeting to the veterans, which is given herewith, was fittingly responded to in kind by Col. J. S. Henderson:

"It has become my duty and my privilege to extend in behalf of the class of 1911 the warmest of greetings to the former students and war veterans who have returned today to receive their diplomas with us, and to express to them something of our feeling of extreme gratification that to the ranks of our class is to be added such a glorious company.

"We are glad that the class is to have this great and original honor; that the name of the class will go down in history linked with the names of these patriots and heroes, who, in obedience to their country's call, laid down their unfinished work here just a half century ago and at our loving Alma Mater's call return today to receive from her this merited honor and reward.

"We are glad that we have this opportunity of personal touch with these sons of the University who have been tried in the fire and not found wanting, who have seen life clearly and seen it

whole and who now come to mingle with us—our superiors in years, wisdom, and experience, our classmates and elder brothers in spirit, in heart, and in loyal love of a common mother.

"The past and the present meet today on the threshold of the future bound together by this golden link of gray. The boys of 1911 stand with bowed hearts and uncovered heads before the boys of the sixties. Back from life's great university you come bringing to us at this the commencement of our course, for our emulation and stimulation, the stirring example of your record there—of lives well spent and and duty done—unselfish service in peace and war—courage that held life cheap when duty called. Lessons like these our hearts shall heed.

"Lessons in the aim of manhood you bring us coupled with the beautiful picture of the joy and vigor of the maturity of life which we cannot but observe in your happy number; that ripe and contented age that stretches out a steadying hand to hopeful youth, showing him the paths of duty and whispering words of comfort in his ear:

'Grow old along with me,
The best is yet to be,
The last of life, for which the first was made.'

"And so it is a source of particular pleasure to me to voice in small part the emotions of the graduating class, rejoicing that to the roll of our esteemed 1911 are to be added the undying names of the illustrious sons of the sixties."

Conferring of Honorary Degrees

Governor Wilson was presented for the degree of Doctor of Laws in the following words by Dean Raper:

"Mr. President: I have the honor to present for the degree of Doctor of Laws, Woodrow Wilson, a teacher of wide knowledge and rare attractiveness; an educational executive of high ideals and great efficiency; an author of internationally significant books on American history and government; a statesman of vigorous ideals, of rare courage, of tremendous power."

President Venable, in conferring the degree, spoke thus feelingly:

"Woodrow Wilson, on behalf of the Faculty and Trustees of the University of North Carolina, I confer upon you the degree of Doctor of Laws with all the rights and privileges thereof. May this token of our esteem and affection prove a tie to bind you closer to the University. Haec olim meminisse juvabit.

The pronouncing of the benediction by Rev. A. D. Betts brought the exercises to a close.

RECORD OF WAR CLASS GRADUATES

Class of 1862

Samuel J. Andrews: 1858-1861; 2nd N. C. Cavalry, Gordon's Brigade; cashier of bank, Lexington, N. C.

James M. Blain: 1858-1861; 6th S. C.; farmer; Blackstock, S. C.

Robert Warren Boyd: 1859-1861; Co. F., 12th S. C.; enrolling service; minister; Stuart's Draft, Va.

Charles Wetmore Broadfoot: 1859-1861; Private, Co. H., 43d N. C. Troops; 1st Lieut. and aide to General Holmes; Lieutenant Colonel, 70th N. C.; lawyer; Fayetteville, N. C.

Isaac W. Clark: 1859-1861; C. S. A.; minister; Grand Prairie, Texas.

James Madison Covington: 1859-1861; 23rd N. C.; 4th N. C. Cavalry; physician; Wadesboro, N. C.

Willie Becton Fort: 1859-1861; Paymaster's Department, C. S. N.; planter; Pikeville, N. C.

John Wetmore Hinsdale: 1859-1861; Colonel, 3rd Junior Reserves; lawyer; Raleigh, N. C.

Alfred Charles Briggs Holt: 1859-1861; C. S. A.; Augusta, Ga.

William Elza Hunt: 1858-1861; Captain, Co. D., 28th Miss. Cavalry, Armstrong's Brigade; planter; Greenville, Miss.

William H. McLaurin: 1859-1861; adjutant, 18th N. C.; farmer; Laurinburg, N. C.

Thomas A. Morrow: 1859-1861; 15th N. C.; farmer; Graham, N. C.

Andrew Jackson Moore: 1858-1861; Captain, Co. H., 1st N. C., Clingman's Brigade; minister and farmer; Whitakers, N. C.

Matthew Joseph Moore: 1859-1861; Adjutant, 1st Mo. Rifles; 6th Mo.; farmer; Carpinteria, Cal.

Armistead Hill Patterson: 1858-1861; Ordnance sergt., 13th N. C., Louisville, Ky.

James H. Polk: 1858-1861; Captain 1st Regt. Tenn. Cav., Armstrong's Brigade; stockman; Fort Worth, Tex.

Harry Hill Price: 1860-1861; C. S. A.; lawyer; New Orleans, La.

Clement Lanier Richardson: 1859-1861; 23rd N. C. Infantry, 4th N. C. Cavalry; physician; Lake Charles, La.

Andrew S. Routh: 1858-1861; C. S. A.; Trion, Ga.

Angus Shaw: 1860-1861; C. S. A.; farmer; Maxton, N. C.

William J. Smith: 1858-1861; C. S. A.; banker, Lynnville, Tenn.

Thomas Wallace Taylor: 1858-1861; Co. B., 12th N. C.; judge; Huntington, W. Va.

Thomas Shepherd Webb: 1858-1861; Major, 16th Tenn. Cavalry; lawyer; Knoxville, Tenn.

Benjamin Franklin Whitner: 1858-1861; C. S. A.; Chattahoochee, Fla.

Class of 1863

Benjamin Blake Adams: 1860-1861; 3rd Georgia; planter; Milledgeville, Ga.

Hugh M. Arnold: 1859-1861; C. S. A.; farmer; Newnan, Ga.

Thomas Badger: 1859-1862; Co. I., 5th N. C.; lawyer; Raleigh, N. C.

David Samuel Barrett: 1859-1861; 49th N. C. Infantry, Ransom's Brigade; farmer; Carthage, N. C.

Tim Ervin Cooper: 1860-1861; Sgt. Major, Co. K., 18th Miss.; lawyer; Jackson, Miss.

Moses Ashley Curtis: 1861-1862; Orange Light Artillery, 13th Bat; cashier of bank; Tarboro, N. C.

Henry Clay Foscue: 1861; 27th N. C. Regiment; farmer; Pollocksville, N. C.

John Hall: 1858-1861; 3rd N. C. Cavalry; farmer; Warrenton, N. C.

Archibald E. Henderson: 1859-1861; Lieutenant 2nd N. C.;

lawyer; Yanceyville, N. C.

Benjamin McC. Hord: 1859-1861; 1st N. C.; staff of Gen. McCulloch, 1st Ark. Cavalry; manufacturer; Nashville, Tenn.

Benjamin S. Johnson: 1862; Lieut. Col., 27th Ark Infy., attorney at law; Little Rock, Ark.

Gabriel Johnston: 1859-1861; 28th N. C. Rgt.; minister; Yonkers, N. Y.

John Richard Joyner: 1859-1861; Co. D., 44th N. C. Regt.; minister; Baltimore, Md.

Robert W. Joyner: 1859-1861; Capt., C. S. A.; address unknown.

James Samuel Lucas: 1859-1861; 1st N. C. Cavalry; Raleigh, N. C.

James McKee: 1859-1861; C. S. A.; physician; Raleigh, N. C.

John Wright Mallett: 1860-1861; 1st N. C. and 61st N. C.; lumber business; Albany, Ga.

Calvin Yates Marshall: 1859-1860; 24th Miss. Regt., Co. K.; farmer and lumber trader; Europa, Miss.

Charles F. Martin: 1859-1861; C. S. A.; Little Rock, Ark.

Robert Bruce Peebles: 1859-1861; Lieutenant and Adjutant, 35th N. C.; judge; Jackson, N. C.

Mark Bennett Pitt: 1859-1861; Co. I., 15th N. C.; farmer; Tarboro, N. C.

George Decatur Pool: 1859-1861; 17th N. C.; farmer; Elizabeth City, N. C.

Lavender R. Ray: 1859-1861; Adjutant, C. S. A.; lawyer; Atlanta, Ga.

Caleb Hazzard Richmond: 1860-1861; 45th N, C.; A. D. C. staff General Ransom; tobacco business; Danville, Va.

Robert M. Rogers: 1859-1861; 1st S. C.; farmer; Florence, S. C.

Joseph H. Scales: 1859-1862; Lieut., Co. C., 45th N. C.; farmer; Byrdville, Va.

Norman Leslie Shaw: 1859-1861; 17th N. C.; mayor, merchant and hotel keeper; Drake's Branch, Va.

Olin Wellborn: 1859-1861; C. S. A.; U. S. judge; Los Angeles, Cal.

James Fenimore Cooper Williams: 1860-1861; Lieut., Co. H., 31st Georgia; judge and farmer; Hamilton, Ga.

William Edmund Winston: 1858-1861; 1st N. C. Infty.; 1st Lieut., Co. A., 36th Ala. Infty.; planter; Sarago, Texas.

Class of 1864

John A. Baker: 1860-1861; Co. K., 24th N. C.; Louisburg, N. C.

William James Harris Bellamy: 1860-1861; Co. I., 18th N. C.; physician; Wilmington, N. C.

James Paul Britt: 1860-1861; Co. C., 3rd Bat., N. C. Light Artillery; principal Grammar School; Norfolk, Va.

Henry H. Bryan: 1860-1861; C. S. A.; address unknown.

Joseph William Chalmers: 1860-1862; 14th N. C. Infty.; 63d Va. Infty.; Moorman's battery; Stuart's Horse Artillery; 3rd Rgt. engineer troops; teacher; Arden, N. C.

Thomas Barrett Hagood: 1859-1861; 1st S. C., Jenkins's Brigade; farmer; Barnwell C. H., S. C.

Middleton Hays: 1860-1861; 6th and 19th Tenn.; planter; Jackson, Tenn.

Henderson D. Judd: 1860-1861; C. S. A.; Morganton, N. C.

Richard Henry Lee: 1860-1861; 5th N. C. Cav., 63rd N. C.; farmer; Goldsboro, N. C.

James Monroe Long: 1860-1861; Co. J., 45th Regt., Gen. Daniel's Brigade; farmer; Milton, N. C.

James Isaac Metts: 1860-1861; Capt., C. S. A.; Wilmington, N. C.

Charles Motz: 1861-1862; Co. I., 11th N. C. Infty.; insurance; Abilene, Texas.

Joseph Bryant Oliver: 1860-1861; Co. E., 20th N. C. Infty.; farmer; Mt. Olive, N. C.

Rufus J. Polk: 1861-1862; Aide on Staff of Gen. Polk and Gen. Armstrong; Little Rock, Ark.

Mungo Tone Purnell: 1860-1861; 28th Regt., Miss. Cav.; Hot Springs, Ark.

William Richardson: 1860-1862; Lieut. 5th N. C.; farmer, Selma, N. C.

Stanley Morehead Riggsbee: 1860-1861; 15th N. C.; 32nd N. C.; farmer; Riggsbee, N. C.

Robert Gilliam Russell: 1860-1861; Co. B., 2nd N. C.; 54th N. C.; farmer and miller; Bahama, N. C.

E. Douglass Sandford: 1860-1861; C. S. A.; address unknown.

Preston H. Sessoms: 1861-1863; 68th N. C.; farmer; Windsor, N. C.

Thomas Medicus Wiggins: 1861-1862; 37th N. C., Branch's Brigade; farmer; Littleton, N. C.

Class of 1865

Thomas Owen Bunting: 1861-1862; 5th N. C. Cavalry; clerk; Wilmington, N. C.

William Henry Call: 1861-1862; Ord. Sergt., 16th Bat., N. C. Cavalry; minister and farmer; Washington, N. C.

James Petigru Carson: 1862-1863; C. S. A.; mining engineer; Charleston, S. C.

John Whitaker Cotten: 1861-1863; C. S. A.; Tarboro, N. C.

William M. Davies: 1861-1862; 14th S. C. Cavalry; lawyer; Asheville, N. C.

A. Branson Howard: 1861-1862; 1st Lieut., Co. C., 38th N. C.; farmer; Dunlap, N. C.

John Taylor Rankin: 1861-1863; Co. D., 1st Bat., N. C. H. Artillery; broker; Wilmington, N. C.

Richard H. Sims: 1861-1862; 2nd Lieut. and Drill Master; C. S. A.; physician; Powellton, Va.

Robert Willoughby Williams: 1862-1863; C. S. A.; lawyer; Tallahassee, Fla.

Class of 1866

Julian Shakespeare Carr: 1862-1864; Co. K., 3rd N. C, Cavalry; farmer and banker; Durham, N C

Henry Ensley Coleman: 1862-1863; 3rd Va. Cavalry; farmer; News Ferry, Va.

David H. Edwards: 1862-1863; C. S. A.; address unknown.

William Frederick Hargrave: 1862-1864; 1st Lieut., Co. I, 1st Regt. N. C. Junior Reserves; stocks; Washington, D. C.

Ernest M. Lindsay: 1862-1864; C. S. A.; St. Joseph, Mo.

Francis Slade Norfleet: 1862-1863; Co. G., 3rd N. C. Cavalry;

postmaster; Lecompte, La.

A. Ferdinand Johnson: 1862-1863: Co. A., 61st N. C.; manufacturer; Clinton, N. C.

John Burgwyn MacRae: 1862-1863; Co. B., 13th N. C. Bat.; lawyer and farmer; Jackson, N. C.

George Walker Wallace: 1859-1861; Signal Corps, 2nd Co.; physician; Norfolk, Va.

Class of 1867

Andrew Joyner Burton: 1863-1865; Adj., 3rd N. C. Junior Reserves; lawyer; Reidsville, N. C.

Edmund DeBerry Covington: 1863-1864; 14th N. C.; Plant City, Fla.

John E. Donalson: 1863; 5th Florida Cavalry; lawyer and farmer; Bainbridge, Ga.

Frank Shepard Faison: 1863-1864; C. S. A.; farmer; Halifax, N. C.

John Bowie Gray: 1863; Corps of Cadets, V. M. I.; farmer; Fredericksburg, Va.

Stephen Ferrand Lord: 1862-1863; clerk, State Service; Adjt. Gen.; real estate dealer; Salisbury, N. C.

James M. Means: 1862-1863; Sergt. Moseley's Bat.; real estate and insurance; Houston, Texas.

Onslow Regan: 1863-1864; Co. G., 24th N. C.; physician; Alexander City, Ala.

Benjamin D. Webb: 1862-1863; Scotland Neck Mounted Riflemen, 3rd N. C. Cavalry; farmer; Scotland Neck, N. C.

Solomon Buxton Williams: 1863-1864; 25th N. C., detail as courier for Ransom; broker; Warrenton, N. C. Died June 11, 1911.

Class of 1868

Colin McKenzie Hawkins: 1864-1865; Raleigh, N. C.

Edmund Jones: 1864-1865; C. S. A ; lawyer; Lenoir, N. C.

Thomas D. Meares: 1864; courier, Gen. Johnson, and Gen. Hampton; accountant; Wilmington, N. C.

THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA AND THE CIVIL WAR*

North Carolina entered into the Civil War reluctantly. Of all the States of the South, she was the most conservative in thought and the most national in sentiment. Owning slaves, she was never wedded to the institution, and her industries were less dependent upon slavery than the industries of any other Southern State. The preservation and extention of slavery, therefore, never became the paramount question in North Carolina politics; and in February, 1861, upon that question alone she refused to secede from the Union. Moreover, the spirit of nationalism was strong among her people; and Webster's "Liberty and union, now and forever, one and inseparable," had struck an harmonious cord in their hearts.

This Union sentiment was fostered and encouraged by the University of North Carolina. It was at the University that Gaston delivered his memorable eulogy on the Constitution and the Union, and uttered, amid applause, his solemn warning against the doctrine of secession. Nearly all of the great Union leaders of North Carolina—Swain, Mangum, Graham, Morehead, Gilmer, B. F. Moore, Vance, Ransom—were "University men"; and these were the men who defeated the secession movement in February, 1861. The sentiment of these men and their followers was finely expressed by Mangum, when he declared: "If I could coin my heart into gold, and it were lawful in the sight of Heaven, I would pray God to give me firmness to do it, to save the Union from the fearful, the dreadful shock which I verily believe impends."

*Dr. Stephen B. Weeks' exhaustive paper, "The University of North Carolina in the Civil War," an address delivered at the Centennial Celebration of the opening of the Institution, June 5th, 1895, and Dr. Kemp P. Battle's "History of the University of North Carolina," Vol. 1, are the sources from which the data for this article were drawn.

But the Union which inspired these sentiments was a Union based upon mutual esteem and confidence. A Union pinned together by bayonets and upheld by force of arms had no charms for these men, for they believed even less in the doctrine of coercion than in the doctrine of secession. Consequently, when Lincoln, in 1861, issued his call for troops, the ringing reply of Governor Ellis, a "University man," "You can get no troops from North Carolina," found a ready response in the hearts of "University men" everywhere. Vance spoke for his fellow "University men" when he declared, after the firing on Fort Sumter: "If war must come, I prefer to be with my own people. If we must shed blood, I prefer to shed Northern rather than Southern blood. It is better, whether right or wrong, that communities and states should go together and face the horrors of war in a body, sharing a common fate, rather than endure the unspeakable calamities of internecine strife." And so when the call came, "University men" sprang forward to the service of the State and the South with an enthusiasm as spontaneous as if the war had been of their own making; and soon they were to be found occupying positions in the civil service of the State and the Confederacy from the humblest clerkship to the highest executive office; and in the military service in every grade from the obscure private in the ranks to the lieutenant general at the head of the corps.

In the civil service of the State Government of North Carolina, throughout the war, "University men" predominated, and upon them in the greatest crisis in our history hung the destiny of the State. They controlled the deliberations of the convention of 1861. Forty-four "University men" were elected to seats in that body, and among them, with half a dozen exceptions, were to be found the great leaders of that remarkable assemblage. While they were all agreed that North Carolina must take her place along with the other Southern States, they were divided in opinion as to the grounds upon which they based their action. One group, led by Burton Craige, of the class of 1829, in which were found such men as Bryan Grimes, George Howard, Jr., William Johnston, James W. Osborne, Thomas Ruffin, George

V. Strong, and Bedford Browne, advocated the constitutional right of secession. Opposing this doctrine was a strong group, of which William A. Graham, of the class of 1824, was the recognized leader, who, denying the doctrine of the constitutional right of secession, wished to base the action of the Convention on the "right of revolution." In this group were to be found Kemp P. Battle, Robert P. Dick, John A. Gilmer, Rufus L. Patterson, William M. Shipp, and Josiah Turner, Jr., all loyal sons of the University. The mere mention of the men composing these two groups is sufficient in itself to show the predominant influence of the University in the Convention. A "University man," Burton Craige, was the author of the Ordinance of Secession, adopted May 20th, 1861.

Not only was the influence of "University men" all-powerful in the Convention; they also guided the deliberations of the Legislatures that were elected during the war. From 1862 to 1864, Giles Mebane, of the class of 1831, presided over the State Senate; while during these same years the Speakers of the House of Commons were M. S. Robbins, of the class of 1856; Thomas Settle, of the class of 1850; Samuel F. Philips, of the class of 1841; and R. S. Donnell, of the class of 1839.

The executive affairs of the State Government during the same period were also in the hands of "University men." From 1860 to 1865, three "University men" were successively governors of North Carolina and the pilots who guided the State through the storms of those years. To them more than to any other men North Carolina owes the proud record made by her soldiers in the Civil War. It was John Ellis, of the class of 1841, who, in ringing epigram crystalized the sentiment of the people and gave them their rallying cry for the contest—"You can get no troops from North Carolina!" It was Henry T. Clark, of the class of 1836, who, by his energy in organizing troops and his zeal in sending them to the front, enabled North Carolina to inscribe on her banner the proud legend, "First at Bethel." And it was Zebulon B. Vance who, thrilling her soldiers with his own indomitable spirit, gave them the inspiration that sent them

"Farthest at Gettysburg" and kept them to their colors "Last at Appomattox."

Of scarcely less importance were the contributions of "University men" to the civil service of the Confederate States Government. "University men" were to be found representing the Confederacy in foreign countries, serving her in the halls of legislation, and advising her President in the councils of his cabinet. The confidential agent of the Confederate States in Canada was Jacob Thompson, of the class of 1831. The University counted fourteen of her sons in the Confederate Congress—eleven in the House of Representatives: Burton Craige, Thomas D. McDowell, John M. Morehead, Thomas Ruffin, Jr., Thomas S. Ashe, Robert R. Bridgers, Thomas C. Fuller, John A. Gilmer, and Josiah Turner, Jr. all of North Carolina; Walter R. Staples, of Virginia, and David W. Lewis, of Georgia; three in the Senate: W. W. Avery, George Davis and William A. Graham. Jefferson Davis called two of the sons of the University—Thomas Bragg and George Davis—to a place in his cabinet. In these high places and in numerous subordinate positions in the civil service of the Confederacy, of North Carolina and of other States, "University men" contributed their full share to the efforts of the South to establish a Southern Confederacy.

But brilliant as were the services of "University men" in the civil affairs of the Confederacy, they pale almost to obscurity when compared with their military services. In her military record the University of North Carolina may fearlessly challenge comparison with any other institution of learning in the country, North or South. From 1830 to 1867* the number of students who matriculated at the University, less those who died before 1861, was 2,592. Of this number it is known that 1,062, or 40.9 per cent entered the armies of the Confederacy. During the ten years from 1851 to 1860, inclusive, 1,331 students matriculated at the University; of these, at least 759, or 56.2 per cent., saw military service in the Confederate army. "University men" were to be found in every grade of military service, from

*Battle, Page 749—This date was taken because a number of ex soldiers pursued studies at the University after the war was over.

the private soldier to the lieutenant general. To the armies of the Confederacy the University contributed one lieutenant general, one major general, thirteen brigadier generals, fifty colonels, twenty-eight lieutenant colonels, forty majors, forty-six adjutants, seventy-one surgeons, two hundred and fifty-four captains, one hundred and fifty-five lieutenants, thirty-eight non-commissioned officers, and three hundred and sixtv-five privates.

But these figures but half tell the tale. With what spirit did these "University men" discharge their duties? Dr. Weeks tells us that at the outbreak of hostilities "the boys of the University rushed away to the struggle like men who had been bidden to a marriage feast" Innumerable instances might be cited to illustrate the spirit of these "University boys," but here we must be satisfied with recording two only. Lieutenant I. M. Royster, of the class of 1860, gallantly leading his men to the charge at Gettysburg, fell at the head of his company, with the song of "Dixie" on his lips. On the third day at Gettysburg, Colonel Isaac E. Avery, a matriculate of 1847, led Hoke's brigade across an open field, drove back the enemy, captured one hundred prisoners and four flags, but gave his own young life for his country. Struck while cheering on his men, he lived just long enough to write on the back of an old envelope, crimson with blood, this message: "Major Tate, tell my father I died with my face to the foe!" Did ever Roman die more gallantly? To die for his country, with his face to the foe—is not that the spirit of the true "University boy?"

Something of the kind of service demanded of the "University boys" from 1861 to 1865 may be realized if we recall the simple fact that of the forty North Carolina regiments which sustained the heaviest losses during the war, eighteen were commanded by "University men." C. M. Avery, of the class of 1839, led the 33rd North Carolina into battle at Chancellorsville with a loss of 41.4 per cent. At Seven Pines, the 4th North Carolina, commanded by George B. Anderson, a matriculate of 1848, lost 54 per cent. of the men carried into battle. During the Seven Days' battles, R. H. Cowan, of the class of 1844, led the 18th North Carolina, which sustained a loss of 56.5 per cent. At Bentonville,

the last battle of the war in North Carolina, Colonel John D. Taylor, of the class of 1853, led the first North Carolina battalion into battle with a loss of 57 per cent. But it was left for the immortal 26th, commanded first by Z. B. Vance and then by Harry K. Burgwyn, both "University men," to set the high water mark of the war. Forming part of Pettigrew's brigade, in "Pickett's charge," on the third day at Gettysburg, the 26th, led by Harry K. Burgwyn, carried 820 men into battle, and lost 708, or 86.3 per cent., including their gallant young colonel. This was the highest loss sustained by any regiment, Confederate or Federal, during the Civil War. At Balaklava the Light Brigade lost 36.7 per cent. Well may the historian exclaim, "Oh that the 26th North Carolina had a Tennyson to sing of its charge where no one had blundered!"

The spirit which actuated the "University men" is well illustrated by the conduct of the students who were at the University at the outbreak of the war. At the close of the college year in 1860, there were 430 students at the University. Besides North Carolina, they represented sixteen other States. Says Dr. Battle: "As each state passed an ordinance of secession, its citizens at the University hurried home fired with zeal to take up arms, never doubting that the cause was just." President Swain reported that "the Freshman class of eighty members pressed into service with such impetuosity that but a single individual remained to graduate," and he, we are told, offered his services and was refused on account of ill health.

Perhaps, however, this zeal, this enthusiasm, was but a momentary passion doomed to vanish before the stern realities of war like smoke before the wind. The record tells a different tale. When the first gun was fired at Bethel, "University men" were there. It was a "University man," James Johnston Pettigrew, who led the great charge on the third day at Gettysburg. And it was a "University man," Bryan Grimes, who planned the last battle and led the last charge of the Army of Northern Virginia at Appomattox. From Bethel to Appomattox there is not a battle that did not claim its toll of University men; from Pennsylvania to Texas there was no field that was not enriched by their blood.

At First Manassas four "University boys" gave up their lives; at Shiloh, five; at Malvern Hill, fourteen; at Sharpsburg, nine; at Fredericksburg, eight; at Chancellorsville, five; at Gettysburg, twenty one; at Vicksburg, four; at Chicamauga, seven; in the Wilderness, six; at Spottsylvania, five; and at Atlanta, nine. Three hundred and twelve "University men" are known to have fallen in battle. In the list are to be found soldiers of every rank (except major general) from private to lieutenant general. Lieutenant General Leonidas Polk, a matriculate of 1820, fell at Kennesaw Mountain; Brigadier Generals George B. Anderson, a matriulate of 1848, at Sharpsburg, L. O'B. Branch, a matriculate of 1838, at Sharpsburg, I. W. Garrott, a graduate of 1840, at Vicksburg, and James Johnston Pettigrew, a graduate of 1847, at Falling Waters. "From First Manassas to Appomattox," says Dr. Weeks, "the University saw the life blood of her alumni poured out in lavish profusion. From Gettysburg to Missouri and Texas, on every important battlefield of the war, by death in battle, by death from wounds, by disease and as prisoners of war, did the sons of the University manifest their devotion to the cause."

The University of North Carolina was established to train men for the service of the State. The true "University man" understands this, and accepts his education at her hand, knowing that, if he be true to her teaching, he is to use the increased power that comes through her training not for his own advancement, but for the good and the glory of the Commonwealth. When the State requires his services, he gives them freely and cheerfully, regardless of his personal losses and sacrifices. Such was the spirit which inspired the "University men" of the sixties; such was the spirit in which they answered the call of the State when the invader was on her soil; and such was the spirit with which they placed their lives and fortunes at her disposal. They came willingly to her aid in her days of darkness and danger; and well may she, in her days of light and prosperity, honor their memories and perpetuate their spirit.

R. D. W. Connor, '99.

THE UNIVERSITY DURING THE WAR*

In the preparation of the program of exercises for this centennial occasion, it was very proper, appropriate and suggestive that the sketches or histories of the University before and after the war should have been heard this morning, and that its history during the war should have been heard tonight. Yes, it seems peculiarly appropriate and proper that the history of the University during the halcyon days of peace and when enjoying its greatest pro-perity should have been heard today, when the sun was at its noonday splendor and the world basking in its balmy beams; and that tonight, when the earth is shrouded in darkness, should be heard the sad and mournful history of the University when at its darkest hour and enshrouded in the gloom and shadows of vanishing hopes.

Although the period of the University's history during the war, embracing only four years, was much shorter than its history either before or after the war, yet it is a period of peculiar interest and is recalled by its alumni, who then were here, with mingled emotion; and, as the mind recalls those days,

"A feeling of sadness comes o'er me
That my soul can not resist;
A feeling of sadness and longing,
That is not akin to pain,
And resembles sorrow only
As the mist resembles the rain."

It is not the object of this sketch to record the heroic deeds of the alumni who so bravely battled for "God and their native land," nor to glorify the part taken by the University in the war. That will be better done by Dr. Weeks. But the object of this sketch is simply to give the history and portray the life of the University during the period of the war. This will be chiefly reminiscent in matter, and is made on the entries made in a diary kept while a

*An address delivered by H. A. London, of Pittsboro, N. C., at the Centennial Commencement of 1895.

student here. This diary mentions not only matters of public interest, but also gives an insight into matters personal and private, which some of the distinguished alumni, now living, would not care to see published. It is a faithful portrayal of the every-day student life of that period, and a perusal of its pages recalls scenes and incidents of college life long forgotten.

Before referring to some of these incidents, it may be proper to record briefly some statistics of the University during the war.

The number of students on its catalogue for the collegiate year 1861-'62, was 129, divided into classes as follows: 28 seniors, 29 juniors, 35 sophomores, 30 freshmen, 7 partial course students and 12 scientific students. In 1862-'63 there was a total of only 73 students, of whom 8 were seniors, 9 juniors, 30 sophomores, 24 freshmen and 2 partial course students. In 1863-'64 there were 10 seniors, 16 juniors, 13 sophomores, 35 freshmen, and 5 partial course students, a total of 79. And during the last year, in 1864-'65, there were 60 students enrolled, and divided into classes as follows: 15 seniors, 2 juniors, 12 sophomores, 21 freshmen and 10 partial course students. It may seem strange that in this last year of the war there were more seniors than juniors and sophomores combined. This is accounted for by the fact, until the latter part of 1864, the seniors were exempted from military duty and no other classes were. This will be referred to more fully later on.

The faculty during the war consisted of President Swain and Professors Jas. Phillips, Manuel Fetter, William H. Battle, F. M. Hubbard, Chas. Phillips, Hildreth H. Smith, Jno. Kimberly, A. D. Hepburn, and Solomon Pool. They were the active members of the Faculty actually present, but in addition to them the names of several others were printed in the yearly catalogues, who had volunteered and were in the Confederate army, three of whom died of wounds or disease while in service. Those who entered the army were Prof. W. J. Martin and Tutors Fred A. Fetter, Iowa Royster, George B. Johnston and George P. Bryan. And just here should be noted, to their undying glory, the zeal and energy and the patient, uncomplaining, endurance of hardships and almost actual want, so nobly exhibited by the Faculty

of the University during the dark days of the horrid war. While the present distinguished President and other members of the Faculty deserve the thanks of all friends of higher education, and especially of the grateful alumni of this University, for their zeal and learning and successful efforts in bringing our beloved alma mater to the height of its present prosperity, yet no praise is too high, no gratitude too great, for President Swain and his self-sacrificing co-laborers who then saved and rescued our dear old University in the tumult of the cruel war. God grant that our present Faculty may never know by a like personal experience the sufferings with which the old Faculty "eked out a lingering existence" in those dark days which indeed tried men's souls!

It was the proud boast of President Swain, and he had just cause to be proud, that the doors of the University were kept open during the entire war, and that the daily duties of college life were uninterrupted during the whole of those four long years. Even after Sherman's army had taken military possession of Chapel Hill, yonder old bell was daily rung by one of the professors, and morning and evening prayers were attended with all the old-time regularity. There is another cause for boasting in connection with the University during the war, and it is that during the poverty and distress of that period FREE TUITION was gladly given to needy students. Yes, in every catalogue issued during the war was printed the following paragraph:

"The Faculty is authorized in all cases where the applicant is a native of this state, sustains a correct moral character, is believed to possess good tastes and studious habits, and is unable to defray the expenses of Tuition and Room Rent, to admit him free of charge into any class for which he may be prepared."

How sad to think, and shameful to acknowledge, in these degenerate days of opposition to state aid to higher education, that such a blessed and beneficient paragraph cannot be published in our catalogue NOW!

In order to keep open the University during the last year or two of the war, an appeal was made to the Confederate authorities for a relaxation in the enforcement of the conscription laws. At a

meeting of the trustees of the University, held at Raleigh on the 8th of October, 1863, the following action was taken:

"RESOLVED, That the President of the University be authorized to correspond with the President of the Confederate States, asking a suspension of any order or regulation which may have been issued for the conscription of students of the University, until the end of the present session, and also with a view to a general exemption of young men advanced in liberal studies, until they shall complete their college course.

"That the President of the University open correspondence with the heads of other literary institutions of the Confederacy, proposing the adoption of a general regulation, exempting for a limited time from military service the members of the two higher classes of our colleges, to enable them to attain the degree of Bachelor of Arts."

In accordance with the above, Governor Swain wrote to President Davis the following letter, which contains some interesting facts connected with the University's war history:

"University of North Carolina,
Chapel Hill, Oct. 15, 1863.

"*To His Excellency, Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederate States:*

Sir: The accompanying resolutions, adopted by the trustees of this institution at their meeting in Raleigh, on the eighth instant, make it my duty to open a correspondence with you on the subject to which they relate.

"A simple statement of the facts, which seem to me to be pertinent without any attempt to illustrate and enforce them by argument, will, I suppose, sufficiently accomplish the purposes of the trustees.

"At the close of the collegiate year 1859-60, (June seventeenth 1860) the whole number of students in our catalogue was four hundred and thirty. Of these, two hundred and forty-five were from North Carolina, twenty-nine from Tennessee, twenty-eight from Louisiana, twenty-eight from Mississippi, twenty-six from Alabama, twenty-four from South Carolina, seventeen from Texas, fourteen from Georgia, five from Virginia, four from Flor-

ida, two from Arkansas, two from Kentucky, two from Missouri, two from California, one from Iowa, one from New Mexico, one from Ohio. They were distributed in four classes as follows: Seniors eighty-four, Juniors one hundred and two, Sophomores one hundred and twenty-five, Freshmen eighty.

"Of the eight young men who received the first distinction in the Senior class, four are in their graves (soldiers' graves), and a fifth a wounded prisoner. More than a seventh of these graduates are known to have fallen in battle.

"The Freshman class of eighty members pressed into the service with such impetuosity that but a single individual remained to graduate at the last commencement; and he in the intervening time had entered the army, being discharged on account of impaired health, and was permitted as a special favor to rejoin his class.

"The Faculty at that time was composed of fourteen members, no one of whom was liable to conscription. Five of the fourteen were permitted by the trustees to volunteer. One of these has recently returned from long imprisonment in Ohio, with a ruined constitution. The second is a wounded prisoner, now at Baltimore. A third fell at Gettysburg. The remaining two are in active field-service at present.

"The nine Gentlemen who now constitute the corps of instructors are with a single exception, clergymen or laymen, beyond the age of conscription. No one of them has a son of the requisite age who has not entered the service as a volunteer. Five of the eight sons of the members of the Faculty are now in active service; one fell mortally wounded at Gettysburg, another at South Mountain.

"The village of Chapel Hill owes its existence to the University and of course is materially affected by the prosperity or decline of the institution. The young men of the village responded to the call of the country with the same alacrity which characterized the college classes; and fifteen of them—a larger proportion than is exhibited in any other town or village in the state—have already fallen in battle. The departed are more numerous than the survivors; and the melancholy fact is prominent with respect to

both village and the University, that the most prominent young men have been the earliest victims.

"Without entering into further details, permit me to assure you, as the result of extensive and careful observation and inquiry, that I know of no similar institution or community in the Confederacy that has rendered greater services or endured greater losses and privations than the University of North Carolina, and the village of Chapel Hill.

"The number of students here at present is sixty-three; of whom fifty-five are from North Carolina, four from Virginia, two from South Carolina, and one from Alabama; nine Seniors, thirteen Juniors, fourteen Sophomores, and thirty-seven Freshmen.

"A rigid enforcement of the conscription act may take from us nine or ten young men with physical constitutions in general better suited to the quiet pursuits of literature and science than to military service. They can make no appreciable addition to the strength of the army, but their withdrawal may very seriously affect our organization, and its ultimate effects compel us to close the doors of the oldest University at present accessible to the students of the Confederacy.

"It can scarcely be necessary to intimate that with a slender endowment and a dimunition of more than twenty thousand dollars in the annual receipts for tuition, it is at present very difficult and may soon be impossible to sustain the institution. The exemption of professors from the operation of the Conscript Act is a sufficient indication that the annihilation of the best established colleges in the country was not the purpose of our Congress; and I can but hope with the eminent gentlemen who have made me their organ on this occasion, that it will never be permitted to produce effects which I am satisfied no one would more deeply deplore than yourself.

"I have the honor to be, with the highest consideration, your obedient servant, D. L. SWAIN."

A copy of this letter was read to our class (then the junior) by Gov. Swain, who seemed much affected at the thought of any of "his boys" (as he fondly called us) being taken from the Univer-

sity. For a while a majority of us were below the conscript age, yet several were above and able to be conscripted. In accordance with the above application orders were issued to exempt from conscription the members of the junior and senior classes only. And in the spring of 1864 an application was made to extend the exemption to the sophomore and freshman classes, but this was refused. Late in the fall of 1864 all exemptions were revoked and all of the students, who were liable to military duty, left the quiet of college life to confront the dangers and endure the hardships of a Confederate soldier's life. Only two members were left in the junior class, and one of them had been in the army and had been disabled by wounds, as indeed were several others in the lower classes. In the senior class there remained only one to complete the full course, William C. Prout, now a clergyman in the state of New York. For the entire last session, from January, 1865, he alone constituted the senior class, and was the only student who had entered college in 1861 and remained throughout the war.

He was not, however, the only graduate at the commencemencement of 1865, for there were four of us. After the close of the war, and we had returned from the army, Gov. Swain notified the former members of the senior class that he would grant diplomas to all who would return to the University and deliver orations at the approaching commencement. Three of us accepted his offer, and the commencement exercises of 1865 were in very striking contrast to those of 1895. All the exercises of that commencement were held one afternoon—"the first Thursday in June"—and consisted only of the orations of the four seniors, who, enveloped in the black silk gowns then always worn by the graduating orators, felt as important as will any of the graduating class of tomorrow. There was no band of music to inspire and stimulate our oratory, nor was our audience altogether calculated to arouse the pleasantest or most pacific feelings, for a large part of that audience consisted of uninvited and unwelcome visitors from the North—soldiers of Sherman's army!

During the war the annual commencement exercises were held as regularly and with as much ceremony and formality as during

these delightful days so eloquently described today. The last commencement during the war, in June, 1864, was quite a grand occasion, and those of us who then were marshals, arrayed in our glittering regalias and armed with gold headed canes (borrowed for the occasion), were as proud and dignified as any of the young gentlemen who now so gracefully discharge a similar duty. That commencement was enlivened with the presence of the excellent brass band then attached to the Forty-third N. C. Regiment, and which had been secured for that occasion through the influence of some high official. The Governor of the state (the lamented Vance) and several other distinguished officials were present, and the occasion passed off so pleasantly that dear old Gov Swain, for a time, forgot the cares and troubles that oppressed him and was as happy as in the olden days of peace and prosperity.

The college curriculum during the war remained the same as it had been before, and the regulations as to recitations and prayers remained unchanged. The day's duties were arranged as follows: Morning prayers in the Chapel at 6 o'clock in the summer and 7 o'clock in the winter; recitation immediately thereafter for an hour, then breakfast; another recitation at eleven o'clock for one hour, and dinner at one o'clock; the last recitation of the day at four o'clock in the summer and five o'clock in the winter, and then supper. One of the advantages enjoyed by the seniors was exemption from the recitation before breakfast. This exemption from the early recitation was highly appreciated by the favored seniors, as may be imagined from the entry, made in the diary before mentioned at the beginning of my senior year, in the following expressive words: "Went to bed with no dreams of morning recitation to disturb my sleep."

Attendance at early morning prayers was obligatory, and it was decidedly uncomfortable at times to comply with this requirement, especially at the dim dawn of a cold wintry day. It is therefore not surprising that youthful ingenuity frequently devised some plan to prevent the ringing of the morning bell. Some mornings the clapper could not be found, having mysteriously disappeared during the night; at other times the door to the belfry was so securely barricaded and fastened as to prevent the

ever faithful servants from entering. And occasionally (as the truth of the story must be told) there was another reason why the morning bell was not rung. Yes, that tell-tale diary has on one of its pages an entry rather personal to an old servant of the University, who is pleasantly remembered by all students who have been here at any time during the past thirty-five years. This entry in the diary is in the following words: "Wilkes was drunk and did not ring the bell for recitation or prayers."

When attending prayers at the chapel the fresh class always entered through the back door (the southern entrance). It was an unwritten law of college life and rigidly enforced, that no freshman could enter the front door of the chapel. The enforcement of this rule sometimes nearly caused serious collisions between the freshmen and sophomores, who assumed the duty of enforcing it. Occasionally some high-mettled freshman would instigate his class-mates to open rebellion, and armed with sticks and clubs they would advance to the front door, but upon meeting there the sophs similarly armed a collision and bloodshed would be averted, and the result would be that the fresh would withdraw "with all the honors of war" and go around to the back door.

Hazing or "deviling" the fresh was carried on quite extensively and outrageously. A frequent and brutal mode of hazing was puffing tobacco smoke into a freshman's face until he would either faint or become nauseated. The University of today is to be congratulated upon having abolished all brutal hazing, and that her students now treat one another, freshmen and all, with the courtesy characteristic of true gentlemen.

One peculiar pastime of some students was breaking into the belfry and ringing the college bell. This was usually done by the fresh after they had been here half a session, and were recovering from their hazing and becoming somewhat emboldened. The ringing of the bell by the fresh was always the first sign of the assertion of their "manhood" and college rights, and was considered by them as quite an important epoch in their career.

The sessions during the war were of the same duration as before. That is, the collegiate year was divided into two terms:

one commencing "six weeks after the first Thursday in June" and the other "six weeks after the Friday succeeding the fourth Friday in November," there being two vacations of six weeks each. The last day of each term would close with the ringing of the bell at 12 o'clock noon for prayers. At the middle and the close of every session a report was mailed to the father or guardian of each student, stating the number of times he had been absent from prayers and recitations and his relative grade of scholarship in his class.

It may be of some interest in these days of financial discussion to say something about the "financial question" as it existed here during the war. It may safely be asserted that there were then no "free silverites" nor "gold-bugs," for there was then neither silver nor gold, but an abundance of the paper promises to pay "Two years after the ratification of a treaty of peace between the Confederate States and the United States." Having heard so much about regulating prices of everything by law, the students at a public meeting held in the chapel on the 6th of August, 1853, appointed a committee to fix a schedule of prices upon fruit and opossum suppers. It is regretted that my diary does not record that schedule of prices, but it does record the fact that, on the next day after the schedule was fixed, a lot of fruit which had been brought into the campus for sale was confiscated because the owner refused to sell according to the committee's schedule.

The depreciation of Confederate currency, and the scarcity of lead pencils, is forcibly illustrated by the entry in my diary (September 30th, 1864,) of having paid $2.00 for one pencil. The price of tuition was not increased in proportion to the prices of everything else. The catalogue of 1863-'64 states the price of tuition was then $50.00 a session, an increase of only $20.00 from the *ante-bellum* price. The increasing price of board, however, was an unfailing sign of the depreciation of the currency. In the fall of 1862 the price of board was $25.00 per month; in the fall of 1863 it was $75.00, and in the fall of 1864 it was $200.00 per month. And even then at the last named price the fare was not very appetizing; indeed, if offered to the student now might cause nausea. As an illustration of the diet of that day, it may be

stated that it was deemed worthy of recording in my diary that, one day after dinner, Miss Nancy Hilliard (of blessed memory) treated her boarders to pies made of wild muscadine grapes and sweetened with sorghum. As another notable event, my diary records that one day we feasted, for the first and only time during the war, on bananas which had "run the blockade." The faculty fared no better than the students, yet Gov Swain once boasted that "all grew *fat* on sorghum and corn bread." The sorghum of that day was the universal substitute for all kinds of "sweetening" and was of a very inferior quality and greenish color. "Sorghum stews" were a substitute for "candy boilings," and were the fashionable "functions" of that day, which the young folks greatly enjoyed. But the favorite feasts of the students during the war were the never-to-be-forgotten 'possum suppers. Oh, how the savory recollections of those appetizing 'possum suppers tantalize one's mind! It should be stated that it was required of every negro, who brought a 'possum supper for sale, to be certain to bring its head so as to show that he was not selling a *cat*.

The question of lights was a very important one to the students who attended the University during the year. Of course electric lights had not been dreamed of by even those most visionary, and even kerosene oil could not be obtained. The ordinary light or "midnight oil" burned by the students was a flickering tallow candle whose dim light was enough to ruin their eyes. But, to our delight, Prof. Kimberly invented a process for refining or redistilling turpentine, which was a great improvement on tallow candles and was burned in lamps like kerosene oil is burned now. In honor of Prof. Kimberly this refined turpentine was called "Kimberline," and was readily sold at $3.00 per gallon.

The "Fresh" treat was quite an exciting event in college life and was given in August of every year, during the watermelon season. A contribution was levied on every freshman and collected by a committee of sophomores, who would buy several wagon loads for the treat. At an appointed hour the wagons were driven to the campus gate as fast as the lash could urge the teams, and, as soon as each wagon dashed through the gate into the campus, some of the students eagerly awaiting them would

scramble into wagons and throw out the melons to the others who were running along by the side of the wagon. It may well be imagined what a scramble there was and that most of the melons were broken in being pitched out, for the students of that day were not as proficient in pitching and catching as are their more accomplished successors of this baseball and football generation

The two literary societies, the Dialectic and Philanthropic, were faithfully sustained by the few students who were here during the war—and may both of these venerable societies ever be sustained in the future and continue to be the pride of all who cherish the "Love of Virtue and Science" and who love "Virtue, Liberty and Science." Of each we prayerfully exclaim, *Esto Perpetua!* Every student was required to join one of these societies, and there was considerable rivalry in soliciting the new students to "ride the goat," as the initiation in either society was termed. Whenever any distinguished Confederate officer visited "the Hill" there was a spirited rivalry between the two societies to secure him as an honorary member, and it was quite amusing to see the young students with all possible dignity and ceremony initiating those battle-scarred veterans and honorary members. There were also several secret clubs, or Greek letter fraternities, of which the three principal ones were the Zeta Psi, Delta Psi and Chi Phi. So secret were these fraternities that even their places of meeting, or club rooms, were supposed to be a secret, but it was rather an "open secret." There was a more bitter rivalry between these clubs than between the two societies, and personal collisions were not infrequent.

The social life of the students of the war period was quite pleasant. Many young ladies were "refugees" at Chapel Hill, to escape the Union armies advancing on their homes, and the students greatly enjoyed their society. Indeed, several happy marriages resulted from this acquaintance, and it was not the fault of the students that there were not many more of these marriages. On account of the small number of students then here and the large number of ladies, the old rule forbidding freshmen to visit the ladies was relaxed, and the aspiring freshmen were

allowed by the condescending sophs to visit the ladies without fear of punishment. Frequently public entertainments were given in the old ball-room (now the library) for the purpose of raising funds for some patriotic purpose, as for instance, the supplying of some hospital with more comforts for the sick and the wounded. These entertainments consisted of tableaux, charades and music, the participants being the students and the ladies of the village.

There were some other incidents of college life of a character not to boast of, and yet the true historian must record them. As for instance, one morning when the soph class of 1862 went with Prof. Charles Phillips from early prayers to his recitation room, on the third floor of the "Old South," and the door was opened, what a surprising (?) sight met their eyes. For in the room, wistfully walking around, were three cows! Of course no one could imagine how those cows should have happened to get lost and stray up three flights of stairs and shut themselves up in that room. But possibly the mystery might yet be explained, if a certain member of that class (now a distinguished ex-member of Congress) was closely questioned. It may be proper to add here that Prof. Phillips did not allow our class to miss that recitation, for without a word of reproach he marched us to another room, and the "rushing" he gave several was ludicrous to behold, but most painful to experience.

Another very amusing incident of college life was the "dressing up" at one of Prof. Smith's recitations. It was said to be one of the customs and requirements of every soph class that at one recitation under Prof. Smith (whose good nature was often imposed upon) every member of the class should "dress up"; that is, array himself in some grotesque and comic costume. Accordingly, early in the fall session of 1862 the soph class, one afternoon, followed this quaint custom, and every member arrayed in some costume that rivaled a circus clown's, solemnly marched into Prof. Smith's room, who, with wild-eyed astonishment gazed upon us as if we were escaped lunatics. The amusing incidents of that recitation may be better imagined than described,

The result was that seven of the class were summoned before the Faculty and sent home to "rusticate" for awhile.

But while the students thus enlivened their college life, "as boys will do," and the memory of those days steals o'er the mind

"Like the sweet South breathing o'er a bed of violets,"

yet there were days of sorrow and sadness. After nearly every battle sad tidings would come of the wounding or death of some student's brother or beloved friend, and there was a constantly harassing dread and apprehension of every one hearing such tidings. Young men could not be expected to have their minds absorbed in their books, when "bloody war was rampant" and the continent was shaken with the shock of contending armies. War, "grim-visaged war," stalked abroad and its echoes reached even these quiet cloisters. At the beginning of the conflict every student had feared it would close before he was old enough to engage in it; but before it did close this feeling with many changed into an apprehension lest it would not close before they were of military age. Be it said, however, to the honor of any of those students who were here at any time during the war, that with few exceptions they were as brave and patriotic as any who had rushed to arms when the tocsin of war was first sounded. Many of them, before they arrived at the conscript age, were eager to volunteer, but were restrained by their parents, who in many instances had already seen one or more of their older sons sacrificed, and were loath to lose their youngest—their little Benjamins. It did indeed seem so much like "grinding up the *seed* corn," when these beardless boys, these striplings, went forth to cruel war and human carnage. Alas! that so many fill a soldier's grave!

"Ye winds of heaven, o'er them gently sigh,
And April showers fall in kindliest rain,
And let the golden sunbeams softly lie
Upon the sod for which they died in vain."

In conclusion, allow me in behalf of the students of the war period to unite with those of the ante-bellum and post-bellum periods in extending our congratulations upon the glorious history of our beloved alma mater throughout all her past, upon her

brilliant hopes of her future, and especially upon her present prosperity. The alumni of this grand old institution, whether they were here before the war or during the war or since the war, all of us now unite at this centennial celebration in rejoicing together and renewing at our altars our vows of love and loyalty. And as expressive of a sentiment, to which every heart here beats a responsive throb, allow me to read the last entry made in my diary when leaving the University to enter the Confederate army, which is in the following words: "Thus ends, in all probability, my last day at the University of North Carolina, as I leave tomorrow, and in a few days 'off to the wars we'll go'—HURRAH FOR CHAPEL HILL!"

This exclamation is expressive of a sentiment that has always animated the students of the University, and will, I trust, forever animate them. Yes, at all times and on all occasions we will ever fondly cherish the deepest love for this venerable institution, and ever be ready to exclaim "HURRAH FOR CHAPEL HILL!"

COMMENCEMENT NOTES

The "Old" Boys and Spirit of Progress at the University

The biggest commencement of the University in this decade closed yesterday with the presentation of diplomas to the largest graduating class in the history of the University by the governor, acting for the trustees. There were two events outside of this large graduating class and the deep interest that so large a class made, that made this commencement an epoch one in the history of this ancient institution. Perhaps the most unique, and certainly the most inspiring event in the whole history of the University, was the presentation of diplomas to the several scores of veterans of the Confederate army who left these halls during the war before graduation to follow Robert Lee into the most momentous war in our history. No institution of learning in America sent so many of its faculty and student body into the war. Its contribution in time of war was as great as it has been in time of peace in all its history. It is an institution set to make men. It is a faculty for making manhood. Its product, therefore, is the product that the State needs in peace or war, in adversity or in prosperity. The University has given to the State governors and senators and judges and skilled mechanics and preachers and merchants and bankers and farmers galore and has given to the Republic presidents and cabinet officers and ambassadors and ministers and men in every department of government from the lowest to the highest. But these conspicuous examples do not begin to show the worth of the University in all these years. It chief worth is that it has sought to impress upon the army of young men who have been trained here that their education is a trust, and that they honor their University only when they use it for service among their fellows. The sentiment here is that while it is necessary to master the curriculum to show the stuff of which

man is made, the great need is character and manhood and to go out into all the walks of life to be lifters. We hear a great deal of talk about misers who take their gold and bury it in the ground and do nothing with it. I think they are men to be honored, because they are either ignorant or have jaundiced views, in comparison with the educated man who wraps his talent in a napkin. What good is a man who has had the advantages of a college education if he uses it only to increase his income and not for service to his fellows?

In his masterful speech here yesterday, Governor Wilson said that all profit in business that served the community was legitimate, whether that profit was a thousand or a million dollars, that no limit could be set to a profit which a man of genius might make in properly serving the world and not exploiting it. The illegitimate profit is the profit that a man makes when he is not serving the community. The University man who goes out from college and does not serve the people—does not regard himself as a man filled with responsibility to help mankind—is regarded here as a very sorry sort of product and the University is never proud of such a man.

* * *

It was good to see the old veterans here upon whose heads had fallen the snow that never melts, going about the campus finding the rooms they occupied when they were in college, walking about the halls and the hills about the village, renewing old associations with landmarks and trees and springs, swapping stories and jokes and yarns, telling their war experiences to each other and to the boys gathered about them honoring their service to their country and loving to get in close touch with them. The "old boys," as they called themselves, had shown their courage on a hundred battle fields, and Governor Wilson held up their example of devotion to conviction and patriotic loyalty to the State as an example to the young men of this generation to be equally as loyal to their convictions and to serve their generation in the way that the State demanded. He emphasized the fact that these men in the sixties went out to perform a service from which they could possibly get no personal advantage—a service of hardship—

a service that would probably end in death—in unmarked graves, in privation and calling for all the sacrifices that men do not make unless they are impelled by patriotism or conviction, and he enforced the idea that their sacrifices would be a living blessing to future generations if their spirit shall be caught by the young men of this generation, so that they will be as loyal to their convictions and their duty and as willing to make a sacrifice to serve the republic as these men readily made the sacrifice when the call of their State came to them in 1861-1865.

More than a year ago the Daughters of the Confederacy in North Carolina, those good women of the State who have done and are doing more good to preserve the imperishable glory won by the men in the sixties, than by any other agency—conceived the idea of having here at Chapel Hill some memorial to the men living and dead who went out from the University to serve in the Confederate Army. The Memorial Hall contains tablets to the memory of all these men, but these women wish to have some memorial out under God's clear sky that will be seen by every visitor and that will be the first vision of every freshman as he enters college to serve as an ideal and inspiration, and so they appointed a committee which visited Chapel Hill last year and in conjunction with President Venable, fixed upon a site for a beautiful statue with figures in bronze telling the story of the college boy dropping his books and responding to the call of duty. It is a beautiful statue with illuminating base that has been selected and the crowning work of the commencement was the practical completion of the funds necessary to enable the enthusiastic Canadian sculptor to complete his work so that it may be unveiled at the next commencement to which will be invited as special guests of honor all the surviving soldiers in whose honor the monument is erected—for it is to the living and to the dead this statue is to stand as an incentive to aspiring youth. An invitation will be extended also, pressing and urgent, to the sons and daughters and grandchildren of this brave body of students who counted not their lives dear unto themselves, and it is expected that every surviving veteran who was here this year to get his diploma and all the others who were unavoidably kept away this year, will return

to see this monument unveiled and that they will be attended by scores of relatives who will properly feel that in the unveiling of this monument it is an individual honor to each one of the men who dropped his books here to go into the army. Their guests of honor, or rather it might be more fittingly said, the real hosts of that occasion will be the Daughters of the Confederacy who are raising the money and who conceived this beautiful idea. They will be here and all University sons, old and young, will rejoice to give them and the veterans the place of honor and if the graduates next year do not have quite as much attention shown them as is ordinarily done, they will remember that they are having the same experience as the graduates of 1911 who took second place this year while the old veterans marched in to get their diplomas and received the lion's share of applause that usually goes to young graduates.

The Alumni banquet, after the masterful speech by Governor Wilson, pronounced by many far better than his regular commencement address on Tuesday, if that were possible, was made memorable by the generous contributions made to this fund to erect this monument in memory of the soldier boys who went out in the sixties. President Venable, in bringing the matter before the alumni, said that he had his heart set upon erecting this beautiful figure which he described and which the sculptor is now getting ready. He said he was not born a North Carolinian, although he had found his wife here and spent nearly all the years of his manhood in this State, but that nothing in history had ever thrilled him so as the story and the picture of the going out of over half the faculty and nearly all the student body upon the call for troops in the War Between the States and that he had been so moved by it that he had cherished this glorious epoch in the University history as illustrating the type of manhood that bourgeons forth from this place, and that when the Daughters of the Confederacy had approached him about the matter, it had delighted him so that he had entered into the work with zeal and enthusiasm, and, if Virginian born, he could have such a glow of pride in the achievement of these men, it only needed to be called to the attention of those who were born in North Carolina

to cause them to delay no longer in the erection of this memorial, and he asked permission to give $100 to the fund and announced that it was desired that $5,000 be raised by the Alumni. Responses were hearty and prompt and, under the skilful and indomitable direction of ex-Governor Winston, who was presiding, the occasion was turned into one in which the men delighted in the privilege of making sacrifices to give to this patriotic cause. Classes gave, some $50, some $100 and some, more, as they were grouped about the tables by classes. Men gave for their sons who are now in college and who expect to come to college and men gave in honor of sons who had passed away. Others gave in memory of fathers who had fallen on the battle field, and so the sum grew and grew. When Gen. Julian S. Carr, always the generous friend of the University and of every other good thing that appeals to the heart of patriotism, arose to his feet he was given such an ovation and cheering as seldom comes from the hearts of any people to any man, for whatever the people in North Carolina have of differences, political or other creeds, or whether they agree with him or disagree with him, everywhere, and particularly here the people have a regard for General Carr that shows itself whenever there is occasion for it. He could hardly speak for the cheering. He gave the largest contribution and did it in a very brief and patriotic speech, asking to be allowed to give $500, which is one-tenth of the sum asked for. The whole $5,000 was pledged and a committee was appointed to present the matter to others of the alumni and to friends of the University not present, and before the week is out it is hoped that they will respond so that funds will be on hand at once. This amount, together with the money raised by the Daughters of the Confederacy, will give the sum needed for the monument.

* * *

The enthusiasm at this meeting was cheering and delightful. The attendance was larger than ever before, all the tables at Commons Hall being filled, the Alumni being present from all the Southern States and from the Northern States who had come back home to join in the honor given to the old soldiers and to hear Governor Wilson. After raising all the money needed for

the monument to the soldier boys, the Association proceeded to re-elect Col. Thos. S. Kenan president for another year. He was not present in person, being indisposed at home, but if he could have heard the affectionate reference made to him and have felt the very atmosphere of appreciation and esteem shown by all alumni present, from the veterans of '61 to the youngest freshmen, it would have cheered his heart and made him know that his long devotion and great service to the University was cherished and appreciated as I have never seen any such manifestation in the many years that I have been attending the University commencements and I believe I have attended every commencement for more than a quarter of a century except two. His good gray head always looms up in the procession of trustees and his youthful heart makes the newest freshman feel that they are kindred spirits. A resolution of regret of his enforced absence and affection was sent by the Association to Col. Kenan with the earnest hope that he would be present at the next meeting. Some men are just simply men, some men are institutions, they belong to a period, to a cause and fit into it so perfectly that you cannot think about the cause without thinking about the man. Col. Kenan's relation to the University is this sort of relationship. As boy and man, he has been so large a part of it that his name is indelibly linked to it and if we could use an X-Ray on his heart, we would see that, next to his own home ties, the tie that binds him to the University is and has always been the strongest.

* * *

The Association took a forward step here today to get the Alumni of the University in closer touch with the University. That is a problem with all colleges. They send out men who go away with devotion to the University, but they get wrapped up in business or there seems to be no channel in which their devotion to the University can be shown and they have no way in which to express their desire to serve it. I do not know what the total number of the Alumni of the University is, but it goes into the thousands, and yet many of these have never seen any way in which they could serve it. The Alumni Association appealed to them and many have responded in every way they heve been ap-

pealed to, but Yale and Princeton and other Universities have found that they should have an active man in the field to organize the Alumni into Associations; to present to them its needs; and go from place to place and to address them and to talk with them in private and to organize the Alumni as a mighty army to support and help. The Association at this meeting effected their organization on a new line and organized a Council of Fifteen who immediately met and elected Mr. W. H. Swift, of Greensboro, as Field Secretary, who will be the active man in the field and who will, with the Council, effect such an organization of the alumni as to make its work effective. This council is composed of W. S. Bernard, W. H. Swift, Victor Stephenson, R. H. Sykes, J. Y. Joyner, Robert Bingham, Hayden Clement, William J. Andrews, J. C. B. Ehringhaus, A. S. Barnard, D. B. Teague, J. K. Wilson, P. D. Gold, Jr., T. D. Warren and J. O. Carr. As will be seen from these names, this is a Council composed of fifteen progressive and aggressive men. Most of them are young men who are taking a high place in the State and who have zeal and enthusiasm and resource to make the Alumni Association a mighty power in the State. They were fortunate in getting Mr. Swift to agree to be the Field Secretary until the annual meeting in October. After graduating at the University he was Superintendent of the Graded Schools at Greensboro for some time, and was one of the most magnetic and capable and powerful school men in the State. He read law and is now a practicing lawyer in Greensboro. He is a dynamic sort of man and believes in education for all people and believes that the University has no mission unless it touches the people in the State from end to end and unless it is in vital accord with the smallest rural schools and makes its influence felt in the primary education as well as in its graduate courses. He knows North Carolina, he knows thousands of boys who are growing up without a college education who have in them the making of great men and he has the zeal to wish to bring the University instruction close to them and he has more than that: he has the ability to make every man feel as he does about this and I am greatly mistaken if he does not stir up the alumni, not only to service for their alma mater, but even

more so to feel their obligations of service to the whole State in its educational progress and uplift.

The new Council was organized to meet the need of getting the alumni in active accord, and it is believed that they will devise such plans as will make every University alumnus in touch with the institution in all its efforts and will help it forward in making it more useful to the whole State The plans that this Association adopted were printed in *The News and Observer* yesterday. In addition to these plans, it is probable that the Association will issue a publication that will furnish a medium for the exchange of ideas and to stimulate these interests which the Council has organized to bring about.

The banquet was not only cheered by Governor Wilson's inspiring speech, by the organization of the Council and the increased interest of alumni and the spontaneous gift of more than $4,000 to the monument to the soldier boys who went out in the sixties, but also by the announcement of the handsome gift to the University, which President Venable made. The biggest gift, being the realization of what has been expected for several years, that is to say, the gift of $40,000 from the Peabody Fund, is to be used for a building for the Department of Education. For years the University here has maintained an excellent Department of Education, and large numbers of its students have taken the courses in pedagogy and have gone out as teachers, but it has not been able to make this department what it should be for the lack of funds. At the meeting of the trustees last year it was decided to greatly strengthen this department, which has been done by the election of a strong new professor, Dr. Chase, who, with Professors Noble and Walker, make a strong trio. These three gentlemen, of course, are not the only professors in the Department of Education. They are the only three who give their whole time to the instruction of pedagogy, for in addition to the three strong men this department has the entire faculty in English and Political Economy, which are so nearly related to the instruction in the strictly normal schools as to make a faculty really stronger in the Department of Education than is found in many of the best normal colleges of the country. The donation

of the Peabody money will give splendid house room to the Department of Education. It is also proposed to have a practice school so that the teachers may teach the children in this village and get the practice necessary to become skilled teachers and in other ways strengthen and enlarge the department. We have in North Carolina splendid normal colleges for women—the college that McIver established in Greensboro and which Foust is running on with ever increasing usefulness and has taken its place easily as the first in the South and second to none in the country, and the school at Greenville, which under the administration of President Wright has had no period of waiting, but has grown into a full fledged college within a year, already having more applicants than it can accommodate This Greenville institution admits men, but the women outnumber them so largely that it is only a question of a short time when its duty will be to devote itself entirely to the education of women teachers and the Department of Education at the University will be enlarged and so strengthened as to make it the place the State provides for the education of male teachers. Of course, all the colleges in the State train men to go out and make fine teachers and will continue to do this, but the next step that North Carolina must make in education is to make the Department of Education at the University so big and so strong as to make it attract hundreds of young men every year to take this instruction. Provision has been made for the term of instruction under the direction of Prof. M. C. S. Noble, for men who have already been teachers, but who wish an additional course and they can come here and in a year or two get a certificate from the Department of Education which will equip them for a higher grade and better teaching.

The Peabody trustees would have been much wiser if they had divided the Peabody Fund to all the Southern States upon the basis of their population rather than to have used the bulk of it to build the great Normal College at Nashville, Tenn., because while this big Peabody College will be a useful and powerful institution, the purpose Mr. Peabody had in view would have been better carried out if, in every State its best institution had been so endowed with the Peabody money as to have given ample funds for

the Department of Education here and similar departments in other Southern universities. However, the board acted with what it thought the best wisdom and in giving the $100,000 set apart for North Carolina, they gave the University $40,000, which will build a very handsome building that will be adequate for the Department of Education for some time to come. By doubling up their work, the faculty here will make this department as strong and as good as the best, but the next General Assembly should strengthen it by such appropriations as will give this department as special instructors the men necessary and all the men that are provided in any college giving the best normal instruction.

Other gifts to the University have been alluded to in *The News and Observer*. They are not so large, but are just as generous and in other ways will do much. Perhaps the gift that is the most useful and will do the most good is the gift of the Self-Help Colony. Two years ago Rev. R. W. Hogue, rector of the Episcopal church here, who is deeply interested in everything connected with the University, and who has won the regard of students and faculty by his liberal spirit and love of young men and ability to reach them, thought there was needed a place where the young men could live at a minimum cost. He, therefore, bought a place here with an acre of ground, and with a large building that will accommodate thirty to forty young men and it is a blessing to the body of young men who have been able to get an education at a small cost, who could not have otherwise obtained it. In the Self-Help Colony the boys can do their own cooking or divide out the work. They may raise vegetables and it is marvelous how little the expenses are in this Self-Help Colony. A little while ago Mr. Hogue received a call to a strong church at Baltimore. He declined the call. He received a second call, which he declined and the people of that church were so urgent and so anxious to get his services that they sent a committee to urge him to reconsider. Among other things, he told them that he had made up his mind that he would never leave Chapel Hill unless this Self-Help Colony to which he had committed himself, was paid for. Then the men of that church immediately agreed that if the friends of the University would raise the balance, they would give a thousand

dollars, and Mr. Hogue then accepted the call and laid the matter before a few friends of the University who raised the balance of the money last week and it was announced at the Alumni Association that the entire sum was raised, so the Self-Help Colony is now paid for and can go on with its work without any debt. It is entirely due to the zeal and fine spirit of Mr. Hogue. Of course he interested other men who gave the money, but they felt it a privilege to help forward a movement which can do so much good. The Association by a rising vote gave a vote of thanks to Mr. Hogue and expressed deep regret that he is to leave North Carolina, and that the University boys are to lose his ministrations. The usefulness of such a man is beyond the value of rubies and while the Baltimore church has secured a rector who has the true spirit and who will attract young people and hold the old, the University feels itself much poorer and is much poorer because of his departure.—"J. D." in *The News and Observer*, June 1.

The University

The closing exercises of the 116th annual commencement of the University of North Carolina are being held today at Chapel Hill and attached to the usual significance these exercises have are additional causes which make them of more than usual interest. The governor of the State of New Jersey, a man about whom nationwide attention is playing at this time, and a man who has a strong following in this State, is present.

The University is conferring diplomas on veterans of the Civil War who were students when that conflict began and who never returned to finish their collegiate course, and through this service in itself the occasion is noteworthy.

For one hundred and sixteen years the University has labored with every energy for North Carolina and has looked ever to the best interests of the youths who have gone to its doors for an education. A high ideal has always been the guiding principle, and the one purpose that has overtopped every other purpose is to

bring men to a realization of themselves, not with an idea of making them falsely proud, or to make them owners of false assumptions, but rather to fetch them to that point where they may recognize life in its fullness, where they may find their own station and relation, and where they will be of service when service is most necessary.

The labors in this lengthy period of the institution's existence have often been arduous, and the brink of failure has been approached unwillingly at trying moments. The University, being such an integral portion of the State, so dependent on the sustenance that the State must give, has been compelled to share the fortunes of the State, and, therefore, its life has experienced moments when it seemed that the flickering must cease and the light go out. Happily and wisely, the brinks were spanned and today the University is on solid ground.

Strong men at the head have held the shattered pieces together, and to them the lovers of the University and of the educational progress of the State turn their thoughts in admiration. Especially do they admire the men who have labored in the rebuilding of the past forty years. A Battle, a Winston, an Alderman and a Venable have in no little way played their parts in this work. In them has been the idea of service.

It is in token of service that diplomas are today given to the war students of the University, that they are shown an appreciation which service should beget, and it is for this fact more than any other that this occasion is noteworthy.—*Greensboro Daily News*, May 30.

REORGANIZATION OF THE ALUMNI

For several years suggestions from many quarters have been made looking to a more perfect organization of the Alumni of the University. To formulate a plan by which this might be accomplished, the President of the University, in 1909, appointed a committee to consider the question and to submit a report on it at a later date. After investigating the matter carefully, the committee formulated a plan and presented it in an open letter to the Alumni on October 12th, 1910, and asked that it be studied carefully in order that intelligent action might be taken concerning it on Alumni day, 1911.

On Monday, May 29th, the report was formally laid before the Association. It was considered carefully, and after an amendment relating to the method of electing officers had been carried, a committee was named by the chair to determine the voting representation of the various local associations, to fix the number of the councilmen, and to nominate them. The Association then unanimously re-elected Col. Thomas S. Kenan as President and heard the report of the committee, which it immediately adopted.

The plan as amended, modified, and adopted, which is now the plan of organization by which the Association is governed, is as follows:

There shall be a General Assembly of the Alumni which shall convene annually in Gerrard Hall on Monday of Commencement week. This General Assembly shall be composed of delegates from the Local Alumni Associations, having the right of voting upon the following basis of representation:

Associations of between	2	and	10	members,	1	vote
" " "	10	"	20	"	2	votes
" " "	20	"	30	"	3	"
" " "	30	"	50	"	4	"
" " "	50	"	100	"	5	"
" " "	100	"	150	"	6	"
" "	over		150	"	7	"

—alumni not affiliated with any local association shall have the privilege of the floor but not the right of voting. This General Assembly at its first meeting, May 29, 1911, shall elect an Alumni Council to be composed of 15 members, one of whom shall be from the faculty of the University; five members constituting a quorum. Five of these Councilmen shall be retired each year, their terms of office ending with the adjournment of the General Assembly. In 1912 the first 5 of the above 15 shall be retired, in 1913 the second 5, and 1914 the third 5, and so on.

The Alumni Council shall elect its own officers, a Chairman, a Secretary, a Treasurer, and the last two shall be also the Secretary and Treasurer respectively of the General Assembly of the Alumni.

The Alumni Council shall manage all the business of the General Assembly of the Alumni; it shall have the power of initiation of policies independent of instructions; the power to raise, invest, and appropriate all funds; charge of the organization and direction of the Local Associations; of the publication of a magazine to be known as *The University of North Carolina Alumni Monthly;* the care of collecting historical and biographical data concerning the Alumni; of disseminating knowledge which involves the good of the University; and other functions such as will suggest themselves.

The Councilmen placed in nomination by the committee and elected by the Association were: W. S. Bernard, Chapel Hill, W. H. Swift, Greensboro, V. L. Stephenson, Charlotte, R. H. Sykes, Durham, J. Y. Joyner, Raleigh, one year; Robert Bingham, Asheville, Hayden Clement, Salisbury, W. T. Andrews, Raleigh, J. C. B. Ehringhaus, Elizabeth City, A. S. Barnard, Asheville, two years; D. B. Teague, Raeford, J. K. Wilson, Elizabeth City, P. D. Gold, Raleigh, T. D. Warren, New Bern, J. O. Carr, Wilmington, three years.

The Council met in the Library Tuesday morning and elected the following officers: Chairman, Robert Bingham, Asheville; temporary secretary, W. S. Bernard, Chapel Hill; treasurer, J. Y. Joyner, Raleigh. It then entered upon a discussion of its functions and duties, and decided unanimously that the most

urgent need for the present was a capable and enthusiastic man in the field to undertake the organization of the Alumni into local Associations and to raise funds necessary to prosecute the further work of the Alumni Council. At the earnest solicitation of the members of the Council, Councilman W. H. Swift, of Greensboro, generously consented to undertake this work from date until Oct. 12th. He was at once elected an officer of the Council with the title of Field Manager.

The chairman, on motion, instructed Mr. Swift and Mr. Bernard to prepare a general letter setting forth facts of the organization of the Council and an outline of the work proposed, to be mailed at the discretion of Field Manager Swift. The Council then adjourned to meet at the call of the chairman on some day between the 20th of September and the 12th of October, 1911.

LIST OF ALUMNI REGISTERED AT COMMENCEMENT, 1911

The attention of every alumnus is called to the highly gratifying fact that classes from 1849 to 1910 were splendidly represented at Commencement, and with two exceptions, namely in the case of the classes of 1869 and 1878, all classes graduated from the University since 1860—a half century—were represented. As the University was closed from 1871 to 1875-76, the gap in the seventies is only apparent rather than real. The splendid attendance clearly attests the great love of the alumni for their alma mater and it makes bright the hope that in coming years class representations may become increasingly larger. Those registered as being in attendance and representing all academic and professional departments were as follows:

Class of 1849: Dr. K. P. Battle, Chapel Hill, N. C.

Class of 1854: R. H. Battle, Raleigh, N. C.

Class of 1855: A. D. Betts, Greensboro, N. C.; A. J. McDade, Chapel Hill, N. C.

Class of 1857: Robert Bingham, Asheville, N. C.; John W. Graham, Hillsboro, N. C.

Class of 1860: A. S. Barbee, Chapel Hill, N. C.; R. A. Bullock, Vance County, N. C.; E. J. Hale, Fayetteville, N. C.

Class of 1861: A. K. Edmondson, Fayetteville, Tenn.; T. H. Houghton, Charlotte, N. C.; J. M. Hunt, Townsville, N. C.

Class of 1862: C. W. Broadfoot, Fayetteville, N. C.; W. B. Fort, Pikeville, N. C.; J. W. Hinsdale, Raleigh, N. C.; W. H. McLaurin, Laurinburg, N. C.; T. A. Morrow, Graham, N. C.; H. S. Puryear, Concord, N. C.; T. W. Taylor, Huntington, W. Va.

Class of 1863: M. A. Curtis, Tarboro, N. C.; H. C. Foscue, Jones County, N. C.; A. E. Henderson, Yanceyville, N. C.; B. M. Hord, Nashville, Tenn.; J. S. Lucas, Raleigh, N. C.; James McKee, Raleigh, N. C.; R. B. Peebles, Jackson, N. C.; M. B. Pitt, Tarboro, N. C.; Lavender Ray, Atlanta, Ga.; J. H. Scales,

Cascade, Va.; N. L. Shaw, Drake's Branch, Va.

Class of 1864: James P. Britt, Norfolk, Va.; Walter Clark, Raleigh, N. C.; W. A. Guthrie, Durham, N. C.; Thomas B. Hagood, Barnwell, S. C.; J. B. Oliver, Mt. Olive, N. C.; William Richardson, Selma, N. C.; Stanley M. Riggsbee, Riggsbee, N. C.; Thomas M. Wiggins. Louisburg, N. C.

Class of 1865: W. H. Call, Washington, N. C.; J. B. Carson, Charleston, S. C.; J. W. Cotten, Tarboro, N. C.; J. S. Henderson, Salisbury, N. C.; A. B. Howard, Dunlap, N. C.; H. A. London, Pittsboro, N. C.; R. H. Sims, Powellton, Va.

Class of 1866: Julian S. Carr, Durham, N. C.

Class of 1867: F. S. Faison, Halifax, N. C.; G. M. Rand, Fayetteville, N. C.; Onslow Reagan, Alexander City, Ala.; George M. Rose, Fayetteville, N. C.; B. D. Webb, Scotland Neck, N. C.

Class of 1868: W. H. Burgwyn, Weldon, N. C.; A. W. Graham, Oxford, N. C.; W. D. Horner, Henderson, N. C.

Class of 1870: N. M. Ferrebee, Oxford, N. C.; Richard H. Lewis, Raleigh, N. C.

Class of 1874: J. Q. A. Wood, Elizabeth City, N. C.

Class of 1877: J. C. Taylor, Chapel Hill, N. C.

Class of 1879: James S. Manning, Durham, N. C.; John M. Manning, Durham, N. C.; W. J. Peele, Raleigh, N. C.; Francis D. Winston, Windsor, N. C.; Frank Wood, Edenton, N. C.

Class of 1880: J. D. Gunter, Sanford, N. C.

Class of 1881: James Y. Joyner, Raleigh, N. C.; M. C. S. Noble, Chapel Hill, N. C.

Class of 1882: Collier Cobb, Chapel Hill, N. C.

Class of 1883: A. A. Kluttz, Chapel Hill, N. C.; G. M. Mebane, Spray, N. C.; Ira T. Turlington, Smithfield, N. C ; H. H. Williams, Chapel Hill, N. C.

Class of 1884: Samuel M. Gattis, Hillsboro, N. C.; Z. V. Walzer, Lexington, N. C.; T. P. Wilder, Louisburg, N. C.

Class of 1885: Josephus Daniels, Raleigh, N. C.; A. H. Eller, Winston-Salem, N. C.; Alex. J. Feild, Raleigh, N. C.; A. D. Ward, New Bern, N. C.

Class of 1886: W. N. Everett, Rockingham, N. C.; J. Bryan Grimes, Raleigh, N. C.; H. W. Jackson, Richmond, Va.; J. J.

Jenkins, Siler City, N. C.; I. H. Manning, Chapel Hill, N. C.; F. F. Patterson, Baltimore, Md.; John F. Schenck, Lawndale, N. C.; R. L. Strowd, Chapel Hill, N. C.

Class of 1887: W. W. Kitchin, Raleigh, N. C.; Lucius P. McGehee, Chapel Hill, N. C.; Haywood Parker, Asheville, N. C.; W. H. Rhodes, Chapel Hill, N. C.; A. M. Simmons, Currituck, N. C.

Class of 1888: W. M. Farmer, Wilson, N. C.; Graham McKinnon, Rowland, N. C.; W. T. Whitsett, Whitsett, N. C.

Class of 1889: John Sprunt Hill, Durham, N. C.; W. S. Roberson, Chapel Hill, N. C.

Class of 1890: Victor S. Bryant, Durham, N. C.; J. I. Foust, Greensboro, N. C.; J. S. Holmes, Chapel Hill, N. C.

Class of 1891: W. J. Andrews, Raleigh, N. C.; Russell Bellamy, Wilmington, N. C.; Shepard Bryan, Atlanta, Ga.; W. W. Davies, Louisville, Ky.; J. M. Fleming, Raleigh, N. C.; J. F. Hendren, Elkin, N. C.; J. S. Lewis, Portsmouth, Va.; C. S. Mangum, Chapel Hill, N. C.; A. H. Patterson, Chapel Hill, N. C.; W. L. Spoon, Burlington, N. C.

Class of 1892: R. S. McRae, Chapel Hill, N. C.; R. A. Moore, Durham, N. C.; Walter Murphy, Salisbury, N. C.; A. M. Scales, Greensboro, N. C.

Class of 1893: Perrin Busbee, Raleigh, N. C.

Class of 1894: A. L. Brooks, Greensboro, N. C.; T. J. Wilson, Jr., Chapel Hill, N. C.

Class of 1895: Harry Howell, High Point, N. C.; Leslie Weil, Goldsboro, N. C.

Class of 1896: D. C. Barnes, Murfreesboro, N. C.; J. S. White, Mebane, N. C.; J. H. White, Graham, N. C.

Class of 1897: W. D. Carmichael, Durham, N. C.; W. S. Harwood, Tarboro, N. C.

Class of 1898: P. D. Gold, Jr., Raleigh, N. C.; E. K. Graham, Chapel Hill, N. C.; C. T. Whedbee, Hertford, N. C.

Class of 1899: R. D. W. Connor, Raleigh, N. C.; Fred J. Coxe, Wadesboro, N. C.; E. V. Howell, Chapel Hill, N. C.; H. M. London, Pittsboro, N. C.; H. M. Wagstaff, Chapel Hill, N. C.; L. R. Wilson, Chapel Hill, N. C.

Class of 1900: A. J. Barwick, Raleigh, N. C.; W. S. Bernard, Chapel Hill, N. C.; John W. Hinsdale, Raleigh, N. C.

Class of 1901: Eben Alexander, Knoxville, Tenn.; H. D. Bateman, Greenville, N. C.; N. R. Blackman, Plains, Ga.; B. U. Brooks, Durham, N. C.; J. R. Conley, Oxford, N. C.; W. R. Davis, St. Paul, N. C.; W. M. Dey, Chapel Hill, N. C.; J. C. B. Ehringhaus, Elizabeth City, N. C.; R. B. Lawson, Chapel Hill, N. C.; H. L. Lyon, Whiteville, N. C.; C. R. McIver, Spray, N. C.; W. D. McNider, Chapel Hill, N. C.; W. H. Mizell, Jamesville, N. C.; J. G. Murphy, Wilmington, N. C.; F. B. Rankin, Hamlet, N. C.; C. A. Shore, Raleigh, N. C.; W. H. Swift, Greensboro, N. C.; B. I. Tart, Warsaw, N. C.; Herman Weil, Goldsboro, N. C.; E. C. Willis, Durham, N. C.; A. E. Woltz, Chapel Hill, N. C.

Class of 1902: Mrs. R. O. E. Davis, Washington, D. C.; J. A. Ferrell, Raleigh, N. C.; E. P. Gray, Winston-Salem, N. C.; A. C. Kerley, Mooresville, N. C.; R. A. Merritt, Greensboro, N. C.; E. R. Preston, Charlotte, N. C.; M. H. Stacy, Chapel Hill, N. C.; D. P. Stern, Greensboro, N. C.

Class of 1903: R. O. Everett, Durham, N. C.; G. L. Jones, Raleigh, N. C.; J. J. London, Pittsboro, N. C.; J. A. McRae, Charlotte, N. C.; J. L. Morehead, Durham, N. C.; R. S. Stewart, Lancaster, S. C.; N. W. Walker, Chapel Hill, N. C.; P. H. Winston, Chapel Hill, N. C.

Class of 1904: A. L. Cox, Raleigh, N. C.; T. F. Hickerson, Chapel Hill, N. C.; Graham Kenan, Wilmington, N. C.

Class of 1905: W. G. Cathey, Charlotte, N. C.; Walter Clark, Jr., Raleigh, N. C.; Ben K. Lassiter, Oxford, N. C.; R. G. Lassiter, Oxford, N. C.; George McNider, Raleigh, N. C.; J. B. Robertson, Burlington, N. C.; Charles Ross, Lillington, N. C.; G. C. Singletary, Burlington, N. C.; J. K. Wilson, Elizabeth City, N. C.

Class of 1906: E. A. Abernathy, Chapel Hill, N. C.; Fred Crawford, Williamsburg, Va.; F. P. Drane, Charlotte, N. C.; W. N. Everett, Jr., Rockingham, N. C.; E. H. Farriss, High Point, N. C.; J. G. Hannah, Jr., Siler City, N. C.; J. R. Hoffman, Burlington, N. C.; H. C. Jones, Charlotte, N. C.; I. S. London, Siler City, N. C.; W. B. Love, Monroe, N. C.; E. H. McKinnon,

Rowland, N. C.; W. L. 'Mann, Albemarle, N. C.; J. A. Parker, Charlotte, N. C.; J. E. Pogue, Jr., Washington, D. C.; P. E. Seagle, Raleigh, N. C.; E. T. Snipes, Ahoskie, N. C.; J. A. Staton, Bethel, N. C.

Class of 1907: J. L. Hathcock, Raleigh, N. C.; E. M. Highsmith, Kerr, N. C.; Hampden Hill, Chapel Hill, N. C.; E. B. Jeffries, Raleigh, N. C.; G. M. McKie, Chapel Hill, N. C.; Bennett Perry, Henderson, N. C.

Class of 1908: T. W. Andrews, Hillsboro, N. C.; T. R. Eagles, Chapel Hill, N. C.; J. A. Gray, Winston-Salem, N. C.; H. B. Gunter, Winston-Salem, N. C.; J. W. Hester, Hester, N. C.; M. Robins, Greensboro, N. C.; E. C. Ruffin, Whitakers, N. C.; T. L. Simmons, Greensboro, N. C.; W. P. Stacy, Wilmington, N. C.; W. C. Woodard, Jr., Rocky Mount, N. C.

Class of 1909: J. G. Beard, Chapel Hill, N. C.; J. M. Costner, Chapel Hill, N. C.; W. R. Edmonds, Chapel Hill, N. C.; Frank Graham, Raleigh, N. C.; G. K. G. Henry, Chapel Hill, N. C.; J. T. Johnston, Chapel Hill, N. C.; B. H. Lewis, Raleigh, N. C.; John Hall Manning, Durham, N. C.; W. M. Oates, Tarboro, N. C.; D. D. Oliver, Ft. Lauderdale, Fla.; R. M. Robinson, Goldsboro, N. C.; N. V. Stockton, Winston-Salem, N. C.; J. W. Umstead, Durham, N. C.

Class of 1910: L. A. Brown, Chapel Hill, N. C.; W. H. Fry, Chapel Hill, N. C.; J. W. Lasley, Jr., Burlington, N. C.; T. P. Nash, Chapel Hill, N. C.; J. S. Patterson, Chapel Hill, N. C.; N. S. Plummer, Greensboro, N. C.; H. E. Stacy, Rowland, N. C.; D. B. Teague, Raeford, N. C.; S. F. Teague, Cameron, N. C.; L. W. Turlington, Smithfield, N. C.; C. S. Venable, Chapel Hill, N. C.; J. M. Venable, Chapel Hill, N. C.; A. B. Wyatt, Chapel Hill, N. C.